

THE
HISTORY
OF THE
CAMPAGNE
IN
FLANDERS,
For the Year, 1695.

WITH
AN ACCOUNT
OF THE
Siege of Namur.

By EDWARD D'AUFERGNE, M. A.
Rector of St. Brelade in the Isle of Jersey, and
Chaplain to His Majesty's Regiment of Foot Guards.

L O N D O N,

Printed for Mr. Wason, at the Three Daggers; and
John Newton, at the Three Pigeons, in Fleet Street, 1696.

Where are to be sold the Histories for the Years, 1691,
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By BERNARD DANKERSCHE M.A.
Regent of the Books in the Lib. of York, and
Captain of the 6th Regiment of Foot Guards.

LONDON,

Printed for Mrs. Wilson, at the Year Book, and
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1695. 10s. Wilson's the true History

TO
HIS GRACE,
The DUKE of
ORMOND,
Lieutenant-General
OF
His Majesty's Armies, &c.

MY LORD,

WHAT my Worthy Friend did,
when he publish'd one of my
precedent *Histories*, I beg leave
now to do my self, and to make use of the
Opportunity which my Presence in *England*
at this time affords me, to present these Sheets
to YOUR GRACE. The End my Friend
had in that Dedication, was to procure me
the Protection of YOUR GRACE, to
whom it was then my Misfortune to be un-
known: But now I am so sensible of YOUR

The Epistle Dedicatory.

GRACE's unmerited Favours, that this small Offering proceeds from Gratitude ; tho' common Prudence were enough to have induc'd me to shelter this Work under the Patronage of a Name known and valued by all *Europe* ; a Name worthily born by YOUR GRACE, the deserved Heir of a Race of Heroes. That Great and Warlike Spirit, which YOUR GRACE inherits from a long Descent of Renown'd Ancestors, takes You from that soft Rest and Ease You might enjoy at home, and carries You abroad into the Field of Fame and Glory, there to hazard both Life and Fortune ; the one for the Safety, the other for the Honour and Reputation of *England* : And 'tis That attracts the Hearts of all Nations, even of our Enemies, and inclines them to love, admire, and respect You ; witness what we saw in that Great Day of *Landen*, wherein Your Heroick Courage vanquish'd our Victorious Enemies, even then when you fell into their Hands, dy'd in Your Noble Blood. Your Valour amaz'd them, but Your Civil Generous Deportment charm'd them, and has made the Celebrated Name of ORMOND Reverenc'd and

The Epistle Dedicatory.

and Esteem'd among all the High Officers of the Armies of *France*; if I may not say Fear'd, without disrespect to a Brave and Valiant Enemy. They are great Judges of Martial Worth and Merit; and therefore, at the same time that they applaud and admire it in YOUR GRACE, they cannot but be apprehensive of it in an Enemy; especially when they consider it lodg'd in One born to Command, and whom the Greatest Monarch and General now in the World has tutor'd through all the Steps and Degrees of Experience, before he made him Lieutenant-General of his Armies; tho' it were a Commission antecedently due to so Illustrious a Person. His Majesty would have YOUR GRACE to be the chief Sharer with him in all the Toils and Dangers, to which he has so undauntedly expos'd himself for the Common Good of the Cause he heads: 'Twas You He would have daily with him in the Trenches during the most Famous and Important Siege of *Namur*, to give YOUR GRACE all the Advantages of the Best and the most Perfect Knowledge in the several Arts of War, that He may one Day confide the Leading

The Epistle Dedicatory.

ding of his Armies to the **DUKE** of
ORMOND.

But, **MY LORD**, I forget that I venture upon an Attempt in which the ablest Pens may miscarry. **YOUR GRACE** has been so often regal'd with *Epistles Dedicatory* from the most Ingenious Persons, who look upon You as the great Patron of *Mars* and of the *Muses*, that even at the best I can but make an *Eecho* to their Endeavours, in setting forth **YOUR GRACE's** due Praise. This Consideration bids me be silent, and only desire leave to subscribe my self,

May it please **YOUR GRACE,**

YOUR GRACE's

Most Faithful, Most Humble,

and Most Obedient Servant,

E. D'Auvergne.

To the Reader.

SOME People will wonder why this Account comes out so late; I rather complain that it comes out too soon. As late as 'tis publish'd, the Reader may easily perceive, by the negligence of the Style, and the many Faults of the Press, that it hath been both writ and printed in haste. The great variety of Action in the Last Campaign has swell'd this History to a considerable bulk, which therefore has requir'd some time to compose, as well as to print. The Booksellers to make the more haste, have put it into several Hands to have it printed, which is the reason of the difference found in the spelling of several Words, besides other Faults, which I hope the Courteous Reader will pardon. I have only corrected those Errors of the Press which alter'd the sense of the Phrase, the rest I must leave to be amended by the judicious Reader.

Indeed an Account of this nature should not be publish'd without being first perus'd by some of the General Officers concern'd: But such a just and necessary Circumspection would keep the Work so long from the Publick, which loves to have things Now; therefore it must e'en be content to have it attended with several Mistakes, and (I may say) worse Faults: 'Tis what obliges me to beg the Excuse of those Great and Worthy Gentlemen, whose noble Feats and Actions make up the subject of this History, for the several Faults and mistakes of this Book; which if more exact, would be more just to their deserv'd Honour and Praise. In so glorious an Action as the Siege of Namur, where every Regiment concern'd has perform'd Wonders, it was very difficult for me to do express Justice to all; and therefore I hope, that when I offend in this respect, their generous Nature will incline them to Pardon.

A dry Journal may be made in the Camp, but I think that an Historical Account, wherein a Man must specify the Connexion
and

To the Reader.

and Coherences of the several Matters of Fact, their relation to, and dependance from one another, requires the Calm and Leisure of a Winter-Quarter to compose it.

I have lately receiv'd from Maestricht the Plan of the Siege of Namur, and of the Lines of Circumvallation, (done by an ingenious Hand) with several other Particulars relating to the Siege, which are come too late to be inserted in my Book; but I have added at the end of it as much as I could, viz. the List of the Helle and Brandenburgh Forces, and of those encamp'd in the Line of Circumvallation. As for the Plan, my Undertaking meet with so little Encouragement that the Booksellers could not go to the Charge of having it engrav'd, and join'd to this History. I have given it to Mr. Mordey at the Adas in Cornhill, where the Curious may have it to explain and illustrate my Account of this Great and Famous Siege. Such Discouragements may convince the World, that I do not write for Profit. My End and Design is to satisfy the Curiosity of English Men, so much concern'd in the Interest and Charges of this War, and as much as lies in my Power to give them a true Relation of Things. If I had not more regard to the Satisfaction of my Country, than I have to my Labour and Expences, I should never concern my self with these Matters. Five Campaigns to One that should affect a sedulous and quiet Wife, is enough to put him out of conceit with War, or giving an Account of it.

God continue the Success of His Majesty's Arms, that our Enemies may be soon reduc'd to such just and Reasonable Terms, as may produce a speedy and solid Peace. Amen.

* * The Style of this Account is the Julian, or Old Style, observ'd in England.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Engraving of the Plan of the Siege of Namur, has retarded the Publishing of this Book for some time.

THE
HISTORY
OF THE
Last Campaign
IN
FLANDERS,
1695.

THE Issue of the last Year's Campaign left the Scale of War beginning to incline favourably on our side; for though the Enemies at first seem'd to command the Field, and that their Army domineer'd to the very Gates of *Maeftricht*, yet at last they had much ado to cover the Conquer'd *Flanders* from an Invasion, and were forced to leave *Huy* open to a Siege, and suffer it quietly to fall in our hands, when it was so convenient a Post for *Liege*, and an

Out-work not only necessary for its safety, but that likewise gave us the liberty of the *Meuse* to the very *Gates of Namur*, to form an attempt on that side when ever we should have the Superiority of the Field; therefore whatever the Enemies may have boasted of their precipitate Marches the last year to cover their Towns in *Flanders*, and to maintain their Frontier at *Courtray*, yet what we did then, open'd the way to the Great and Glorious Undertaking of this happy and successful Campaigne.

This would be a very strange and surprizing turn to *Mankind* that should know no more of the Affairs of this War, than what he has read in the *Florescences* of the *French Panegyrist*s, or that has been us'd hitherto to the frequent Musick of *Te Deums* for several Successes pretended to be due to the Justice of an ambitious aggresser's Cause. When we lost the Battle of *Lander*, nothing less according to their accounts could be expected than the loss of the *Spanish Netherlands*; and 'twas the *French Kings* own expression, *That there was nothing but what he might expect from such a Victory, and nothing but what we ought to fear after such a Defeat* †: And yet it is from the loss of this very Battle that we must date the declining of our victorious Enemies greatness. The following Campaigne, they found themselves unable to pursue their so much boasted Success, and to act offensively by the considerable increase of our Strength. And in this Success of the War has appeared signally of our fidelity, and we ought always to thank God for so extraordinary a Blessing. This variety of Events in the Affairs of War ought to teach us, at the expence of our Enemies, not to be arrogant nor insulting in Success, but still to be thankful to God, to keep within the bounds of Moderation, and not to suffer our selves, to be transported to such Extravagancies which now upon this happy turn of the Scale of War, render the flattering and insolent Writings of our Enemies ridiculous to the meaner and the most ordinary Reader.

If the Counsels of our Enemies during the precedent Winter-Quarters, were still contriving some new designs to advance their Conquests, they became so sensible (the last Winter) of the increase of the Allies Strength and Power, that far from projecting any new Attempts upon our Frontiers, they began very early

† Letter
to sing
the
Te Deum

to provide for the defence and security of their own; they found what shifts they were put to the last Campagne to cover their Conquests in *Flanders* from an Invasion; and if they succeeded in the defence of it, yet the undertaking made them jealous of our further designs against their Frontier of this side; this made them resolve to leave no way open (if possible) to any attempt against them in this Countrey, which, bordering upon the Sea, a Conquest here would be so much the more dangerous that it may draw the reduction of *Dunkirk* after it, or at least, it would expose it to the hazard of a Siege, which of all their places in the *Low-Countries*, is the most important for them to maintain.

The way was open from the Water of *Ipre*, to the *Lys*, and as for their Old Line from the *Lys* to the *Scheld*, they found it of a troublesome length, and difficult to keep, and that it did not sufficiently cover their Countrey so long as *Courtray* lay exposed to us. The *Lys* and the *Scheld* incline very much to one another in this place, which makes the distance between these two Rivers half less than it is between *Ménin* and *Pont d'Espiers*; and therefore as for this reason it was so much the easier to defend, so likewise it was very necessary for the Safety of *Courtray*, which though weak of Situation, yet could not be attack'd, as long as they kept a Line here. For this reason the Enemies resolv'd to make a new Line between the *Lys* and the *Scheld*, which should begin at *St. John's Porte* at *Courtray*, and should terminate itself on the *Scheld* between *Bossu* and *Avelghem*; and likewise to make another from *Ipre* to *Comines* upon the *Lys*, thereby to shelter their *pais conquis* from any design. Accordingly about the middle of *March* last, they summoned the *Boors* of all the Countrey round about to rendezvous at *Ipre* and *Courtray*, and being all ready towards the latter end of the Month, the *Mareschal de Boufflers*, who resided at *Lisle* as Governour of the *French Flanders*, drew out all the Frontier Garrisons to cover the Pioneers, whilst they should work at the new Line, and incamp'd with them at *Belleghem* near *Courtray*, where he had his head Quarters.

Upon this Motion of the Enemies, our Garrisons had orders to be ready to march, and the Duke of *Holstein Ploen*, with the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, waited upon the Elector at *Brussels*,

where they held a Council of War, and resolv'd that a Detachment of Five Hundred Men out of every Battalion in Garrison in *Flanders*, *Brussels*, *Malines*, *Lowvain*, and the Neighbouring Dutch Garrisons, should be drawn out to form a Camp between *Deinse* and *Ghent*, in order to oppose, if possible, this new work of the Enemies. The Garrison of *Malines*, *Lowvain*, and others the most remote march'd the first of *April* towards the General Rendezvouz, and the Elector left *Brussels*, attended by the Prince de *Vaudemont*, the Dukes of *Holstein Ploen* and *Wintembergh*, and came to *Ghent* the 4th, to put himself at the head of the Army. In the mean time the Garrisons of *Ghent* and *Bruges*, with the Regiments of *Mackay* and *Graham* from *Ostend*, and *Lorne* from *Damme* march'd, and by the 6th. they were all at the General Rendezvouz between *Deinse* and *Ghent*, commanded by the Elector of *Bavaria*, who took his Quarters at *Oydonck*, and the Duke of *Holstein Ploen*, who took his at *Nevel*; our Right reach'd towards the Abbey of *Drongen*, and our left was at *Deinse*, and our whole Army consisted of about Seventy Battallions, being a Detachment of Five Hundred Men a Battalion: so that our Strength was computed to be about 35,000 Foot. The Garrisons of the *Meuse* did not stir, nor those in *Holland*; but the Garrison of *Dixmuyde*, and those quarter'd in or about *Newport*, had orders to be ready to march, being reinforced with the Regiments of *St. Amand* and *Soutlandt* from *Slays*. The Cavalry drew out 30 Men of a Troop from the same Garrisons, so that our Army at *Deinse* consisted of near Fifty Thousand Men, but the Season was yet so early, that the Ground produc'd no Forrage, which was so much the more retarded by reason of the rigour of the precedent Winter, and the Troops were subsisted with dry Forrage from the Magazines of *Ghent*.

Whether 'twas to make a diversion to oblige the Enemies to draw off some of their Forces from the defence of their new Lines, to facilitate the forcing of them by our Army at *Deinse*; or whether we were jealous of *Dixmuyde*, that the Enemies might have some design upon it, whilst the main Body of our Army was incamp'd near *Deinse*, I cannot determine; but whilst the Enemy were working very busily at their New Lines, a Train of Artillery was sent from *Ghent* to *Bruges*, with an Escort of Five Hundred

April.

Hundred Dragoons, which was followed the next day with all sorts of Ammunition, Convoy'd by Five Hundred Dragoons more; and the rest of our *English* and *Scots* Dragoons which had been quarter'd in the Winter between *Ghent* and *Safran-Ghent*, marched the same way some days after, and went to *Dixmuyde*, where the Forces Quarter'd in the *Camierlings Ambacht* (or Countrey about the Canal of *Newport*) had orders to repair upon a Minutes warning, with the Regiments of *St. Amand* and *Soutlandt*, that had marched from *Sluys* to *Newport*: But the Enemies who were resolv'd not to be interrupted in their Work, but to bring it to perfection, order'd all their Garrisons in *Flanders* to draw out, and the Brigade of Foot-Guards, both *French* and *Swissers*, marched with all expedition from *Paris* to joyn the Army near *Courtray*; so that at the same time that we form'd our Army near *Deinse*, they had their Main Body with the *Mareschal de Boufflers* at *Belleghem*, and sufficient Detachments to cover the *Kenoque*, and the New Line they were making between *Ipre* and *Comines* upon the *Lys*. Of our side we made a Bridge upon the *Lys* below *Deynse* to pass that River in case the forcing of the Enemies Work should be judg'd feasible. But because 'twas now the beginning of the Spring, and that it was very dangerous to hazard a Battle, which at the best must ruine our Army though we should succeed in beating the Enemy from their Work, and hinder it from any other Action of the Campaign; but if beaten and repuls'd, then the Enemies would have remain'd Matters of the Field; with the advantage of a whole Campaign before them: For this reason 'twas not judg'd safe for the Interest of the Allies to hazard a Battle to endeavour to force the Enemies Work; but to remain incamp'd at *Deinse*, whil'st the Enemies should keep the Field, to cover our own Garrisons; which Reasons were sent to, and approv'd of by the King, who was still in *England*, expecting the Conclusion of the Sessions of the Parliament in order to pass the Sea, and put himself at the Head of his Army.

Thus the Enemies were suffered to go on quietly with their Work, which they advanc'd with all Expedition, having above Twenty Thousand Pioniers imploy'd, which they had summoned from the *Chatellenies* of *Lisle*, *Ipre*, and *Courtray*; and from the *Paiis d'Artois*; and having succeeded in this Work, they thought they

April.

they had provided effectually for their defence, and reckon'd that this advantage would draw the whole success of the following Campaigne after it; and considering that their design was to act Defensively, they made as much of this Affair as if they had got a Victory, or had taken some considerable Town, because they suppos'd that what they had done contributed in spite of our attempts to their Wishes and Designs: For now they had a very strong barriere from *Dinant* to the Sea, every where cover'd either with a River or a Line, which being provided with good Troops, we must either force the passage of a River, or their Lines to get into their Countrey. *Namur* clos'd up the *Meuse* and the *Sambre*; from *Thuin* on the *Sambre* to the *Haine* they had another Line to cover the Countrey between *Mons* and *Ambouge*; which River running by *Mons*, falls into the *Scheld* at *Conde*. The *Scheld* from *Conde* to *Bossu* between *Audenard* and *Tournay*, is a very good defence, which Nature has provided for the Enemies Countrey on the other side, and their New Line which they have made this year, Incloses all their Countrey from the *Scheld* to the *Lys* at *Courtray*: From *Comines* upon the *Lys* they have continued their Line to *Ipre*, and from *Ipre* they have a Canal which goes by the *Kenoque* to *Furnes*, and so to *Dunkirk*, fortified with good Redoubts and Forts from place to place. So that if we consider the strength of the Enemies Barriers, and the weakness of our Frontiers, it must very much add to the Honour and Glory of a Conquest of our side; and we need not much wonder at the Enemies Conquests, whilst we have acted defensively, and have been so considerably inferiour to them in Number in some of the foregoing Campaignes.

The Marquis de *La Vallette*, Lieutenant General, who Commanded the Old Lines, being dead of an Apoplexy the last Winter at *Courtray*, the French King gave the Command of the New Lines to the Count de *la Mothe*, *Marschal de Camp*, which they have made so much stronger than the List, that they have not the Conveniencies of Water to fill the *Fosse*; for which reason they have made the Ditch so much the larger, and the Breast-work equal to standing Fortifications, with Redoubts Palissaded and Stockaded, as well as the *Angles Saillants*, or Points of the Line which flank it. As soon as the Enemies had brought this

work

work to some perfection, they began to dismiss their Troops back into Quarters, except such a Number as should be necessary for the defence of their Lines, with orders to be ready at first warning; and it being so early in the Year that our Forces could not subsist but at the Charges of dry Forrage, all the Cavalry was sent back into Quarters, and the Infantry of the Neighbouring Garrisons. The *Electo* left the Field as soon as there appeared no probability of attempting the Enemies Line, and went for *Brussels* the 16th together with the *Prince de Vandemont*: The Duke of *Holstein Pleon* return'd to *Malines* and *Maestricht* the 23th. and the 25th. the Garrisons of *Ghent*, *Bruges*, *Ostend*, and *Dendermond* were sent back to their respective Quarters, till we should take the Field; part of the Garrison of *Brussels*, with those of *Malines*, *Louvain*, and *Lier*, with the Dutch Guards, and the other Troops which His Majesty design'd should act under His Command in *Flanders*, being something remote from their Quarters, to return back again in so little time, were order'd to incamp at *Marykirk* near *Ghent*, where they were supplied with dry Forrage, being near Forty Battalions, Commanded by the Duke of *Wintamberg*, who had his Quarters at *Ghent*; and Major-General *Churchill*, who Commanded the Garrison of *Malines* lay at *Marykirk*, which were the only *English* left in the Field.

Soon after the returning of the Forces from the Camp at *Deinse* into their Quarters, His Majesty gave the Command in chief of his Army to *Charles Henry of Lorrain*, Prince of *Vandemont*, which was signified by order to the Garrisons. He has always been very zealous for the Kings Interest, and the Allies; and has been a Partner in most of the Dangers to which the King has expos'd himself from the Year, 1673, when the King of *Spain* enter'd into an Offensive and Defensive Alliance with the States of *Holland* jointly with the Emperour and Princes of *Germany*, to this time: And as such long experience of the King's Heroick Vertues must needs produce a very high Veneration for His Majesty, so the King has so long tryed the Spotless Honour, the Undaunted Courage, and the Incomparable Judgment of this Excellent Prince, that he has a particular Value and Esteem for him; All his Qualities are Charming. He is of a most affable
and

and generous temper ; and has the Look and Presence of a Person of the highest Rank and Eminency , so all his Actions are agreeable thereunto ; and if the *Gout* and *Rheumerismes* have very much weakned his Body, and almost disabled him of his Limbs, that is sufficiently recompenc'd by a Vast Judgment, and a most Solid and Clear Understanding. At the Battle of *Landen* he was in *Italy*, which is the only Action in this Countrey, that he has not been present at with His Majesty since the last *Holland Wars*; and when he left *Brussels* to undertake that Journey, he declar'd that he was extremely griev'd to part with the King, and that 'twas the greatest trouble of his Voyage. He is *Gouverneur des Armes* to the King of *Spain's* Forces in *Flanders*, which answers to a *Mareschal*; which Commission is never given, but when a Prince of the Royal Blood of *Spain* is Governour of *Flanders*. When the Elector of *Bavaria* had this Government given him, the King of *Spain* allow'd him all the Priviledges which the Cardinal Infant, and other Governours of the House of *Austria* have had, and as this of having a *Gouverneur des Armes* was one, so Prince *Vaudemont*, who before had commanded the *Spanish* Horse, had this Commission given him. But without any farther Character of this Noble Prince, what he has done in this Campagne is sufficient to give him a Rank amongst the Greatest Generals in History.

The Sessions of Parliament kept the King in *England*, almost to the middle of *May*. His Majesty landed in *Holland* the 14th, and as the time to open the Campagne (which was something retarded by the rigour of the precedent Winter) drew near, the King spent but few days at the *Hague* in Conferences with the *States General*, and went to *Loos* the 20th, to take his usual Divertissement. In the mean while our Armies began to take the Field, and as His Majesty design'd Two Armies for the beginning of the Campagne, one to be commanded by the Elector of *Bavaria* and the Duke of *Holstein Ploen*, and the other by His Majesty in Person, and Prince *Vaudemont*, which was to Act in *Flanders*; So the first began to Rendezvous near *Brussels*, with the Head Quarters at *Salick*; the Right at *Afick*, and the Left towards *Brussels*, compos'd of the *Dutch* Troops that had their Quarters in the Frontiers of *Holland*, and upon the *Meuse*, with
part

part of the Garrisons of *Brussels* and *Louvain*, Commanded then by the Duke of *Holftein Ploen*. As for those which were to act in *Flanders* under the King and Prince *Vandermont*, being most His Majesties Troops, they did not take the Field so soon, being quarter'd at hand in the Towns of *Flanders*. The 23th. the Elector left *Brussels*, to put himself at the Head of the Army at *Sellich*, and march'd that very day to *Ninove*, taking his Quarter at *Pamele*. The 26th. our Garrisons in *Flanders* march'd to take the Field. That of *Bruges*, with *Mackays* Regiment from *Ostend*, march'd to *Bellem* upon the Canal under the Command of Sir *Henry Bellasis*, Lieutenant General, and Major General *Ramsay*. The Regiments of *Brewer* and *Tidcomb* from *Bruges*, *Courthop* and *Graham* from *Ostend*, and *Lorne* from *Damme*, and those quarter'd near the Canal of *Newport*, (*viz.*) *Lesley*, *Tiffeny*, *Maitland*, *Ferguson*, and *Buchan*, had orders to march to *Dixmuyde*, there to form a Camp under the Command of Major-General *Ellembergh*. The Garrisons of *Ghent* and *Dendermond* march'd the 26th, and joyn'd our Forces that had Incamp'd at *Mary-kirk* ever since the Camp at *Deynse*; and the 27th we all rendezvous'd at *Arseel*, the Garrisons of *Bruges*, *Ghent* and *Dendermond*, and the Forces that had Incamp'd at *Mary-kirk* with our Right near *Caneghem*, and our Left to the *Lys*, Commanded by the Prince de *Vandermont*, and the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, being then all Infantry. This was the same Camp with that of the other Year call'd the Camp of *Wousterghem*, changing name from the difference of the Kings Quarter, which was now marked at *Arseel*. The same day the King came from *Breda* to *Ghent*, being about Twenty Leagues; where the inhabitants had made great preparations to receive His Majesty, with demonstrations of Joy suitable to what they owe to so great a King, and the Protector of their Countrey; the principal Burghers waited upon the King in Procession from the *Antwerp* Port, where His Majesty was received and harangued by the Magistrates; the Canon all round the Ramparts of this big Town, which had been drawn out on purpose, was thrice fired; the *Artilleria* was under Arms, making a Lane through the Streets, and the Chief Burghers had all White Wax Torches in their

May. hands, in the same manner that they use to attend at their Processions: In this Ceremony, the King was conducted to Monsieur d' Auverquerque's Lodgings, with Illuminations all along the Streets; and a stately Fire-work was prepar'd upon the Clock-House, which made a very fine shew. Indeed the People of this Countreys Joy was very great to see the King come to head the Armies in *Flanders*; for when it pleased God to take away our late Queen of ever blessed Memory, it is impossible almost to expresse their grief; they were afraid that the King having lost this admirable Partner of his Kingdoms would be obliged to remain in *England* to take that care upon himself, which he used to commit, during the Campaign, to this Wife and Excellent Queen; and therefore this added so much the more to Their Joy, that they were rid of this fear, and that they saw His Majesty coming to put Himself at the Head of the Army, and that His Enemies could not hinder the peace and quiet of His Kingdoms, which His Majesty committed to the prudent and faithful care of the Lords Justices. And though the King had already made that day a long Journey from *Breda* to *Ghent*, yet He only tarried there to refresh Himself, and came that very Night about Twelve of the Clock to the Camp at *Arfeet*, and the next day His Majesty Dined with Prince *Vaudemont*. The 29th. the King review'd the first Line of Foot, the Regiments march'd in Battallion before His Majesty, and not single Companies, which would have taken up too much time. They appear'd in very good order, and very full, and extremely well Accoutr'd. The same day the Cavalry came to the Camp, the *English* Incamp'd upon the Right towards *Caneghem*, and the *Dutch* upon *English* Pay, with the *Dutch* Brigade of *Montigny*, Incamp'd upon the Left towards the *Lys*; being all commanded by Monsieur d' Auverquerque, Eldest Lieutenant General. The 30th. the King review'd the second Line of Foot, which march'd in Battallion as the first, and appear'd in the same order. The 31th. in the Morning, the King review'd our *English* Cavalry, all which Incamp'd upon the Right Wing, which made a very gallant shew, the Horses being in very good order, and the Men very well Cloath'd and Arm'd. In the Afternoon His Majesty

Majesty review'd the Left Wing of Horse made up of the *Dutch*; *May*. the Cavalry march'd in Squadrons before the King, as the Foot had done in Battallion, and all the Cavalry in general was in an extraordinary good Condition: I shall Insert here our Line of Battle at this Camp, according to the Review made before the King.

Line of Battle at the Camp of Arfoil, May 30th. 1695.
Commanded by the King, and under His Majesty by
Prince Vandemont.

RIGHT WING.

First Line.				Second Line.			
<i>Anverquerque</i> , Lieutenant-General.				The Duke of <i>Ormond</i> Lieutenant-General.			
<i>Rivers</i> , Major-General.				<i>Eppinger</i> , Major General.			
Brigades.	Regiments.	Squad.		Brigades.	Regiments.	Squad.	
<i>Matthews</i>	<i>Eppinger's</i>			<i>Matthews</i>	<i>Livingston</i>	Drag.	4
	<i>Dragoons</i>	5			<i>Mirmont</i>		1
	<i>Horse Granadiers</i>	1		<i>Lumley</i>	<i>Lumley</i>		3
<i>L' Etang.</i>	<i>Scarborough</i>	1			<i>Carabniers, or</i>	}	2
	<i>Ormond</i>	1			<i>Wyndham</i>		
	<i>Rivers</i>	1			<i>Schomberg</i>		2
	<i>Anverquerque</i>	1			<i>Langson</i>		2
<i>Coy.</i>	<i>Vaudemont</i>	1			<i>Nassaw Vrieslandt</i>		3
	<i>Wood</i>	2		<i>Hompes</i>	<i>Keppel, last Year</i>	}	2
	<i>Galloway</i>	3			<i>Lippo Holland</i>		
	<i>Coy</i>	2			<i>Nassaw Sarbruck</i>		2
	<i>Leveson</i>	2		Squadrons			21
Squadrons			20				

May

Body of FOOT.

First Line.
 Duke of Wirtemberg, General
 of Foot.
 Count Nassau, Lieutenant-Ge-
 neral.
 Count Noyelles, Lieutenant-Ge-
 neral.
 Churchill, and Mirmont, Major-
 Generals.

Brigades.	Regim.	Battal.
Brigade of Guards.	{ English Guards first } Regiment	1
	{ Eng. Guards Coldstr.	1
	{ Dutch Guards	1
	{ Scots Guards	1
Brit	Royal	1
	Selwyn	1
	Churchill	1
	Trelawney	1
	Stanley	1
	Erle	1
Ruspatrick	Fairfax (Lloyd)	1
	Fusiliers	1
	Collingwood	1
	Freder. Hamilton	1
	Ingoldesby	1
	La Meloniere	1
Packmoer	Nassau	1
	Packmoer	1
	Fubnen	1
	Zeelandt	1
	Prince George	1
	Prince Frideric	1
	Danish Guards	1

Second Line.
 Sir Henry Bellasis,
 Lieutenant-General.
 La Meloniere and Ramsay,
 Major-Generals.

Brigades.	Regim.	Battal.
Brigade of Guards	{ English Guards } first Regim.	1
	{ Dutch Guards	1
	{ Scots Guards	1
Collier	Royal	1
	Scymour	1
	Rada	1
	Granville	1
	Saunderson	1
	Collier	1
Offerrel	Lander	1
	Mackay	1
	Offerrel	1
	Marton	1
	Strathnaver	1
	George Hamilton	1
St. Paul	Woffenbuttel Gua.	1
	Hering	1
	Huisen (Lewen- haupt.)	1
	Cingvilles	1
	St. Paul	1
	Hanover Guards	1

Con-

Continuation of the Body of FOOT.

May.

First Line.			Second Line.		
Brigades.	Regim.	Battal.	Brigades.	Regim.	Battal.
	Noyelles	1		L'Ecluse	1
	Ransaw	1		Holstein Beck	1
Ransaw	Milane	2	Banniere	Weldern. (Bulo)	1
	Prince Philip	1		Tcharner	2
	Torsay	1		Banniere	1
	Wymberg	1		Weed	1
	Churprince	1		Heyden	1
	Luc	1		Schrettenback	1
Bernstorff	Bernstorff Zell	1	Anhalt	Dona (Rbingera.)	1
	Arents	1	Zerbst	Gohr (Zobel)	1
	Brigad. Bernstorff	1		Anhalt Zerbst	1
	Birkenfeldt	1		Slagenberg	1
Battalions 36			Battalions 34		

LEFT WING.

First Line.			Second Line.		
Portland, Lieutenant-General.			La Forest Lieutenant-General.		
Major-General Dopf.					
Brigades.	Regim.	Squad.	Brigades	Regim.	Squad.
Montigny	Montigny	2	Montigny	Ohr	2
	Turken	2		Zeulen	2
	Boncourt	2		Schack	2
Boncourt	Seefadt	2	Schack	Vittinghoff	2
	Wirtemberg	2		Rochford or	} 2
	La Forest	2		Zuylenstein	
Hompes	Portland	3	Wynne	Dopf	} Dr. 4
Wynne	Wynne	4		Cunningham	
	Essex	4			
Squadrons 23			Squadrons 18		

Though

May Though the Regiments of *Lauder*, *Offerrel*, *Strahnaver*, and *George Hamilton*, are inserted in this List, yet they were not in the Camp at *Arfeel*, they remained in their Quarters at *Deinse*, under the Command of Brigadier *Offerrel*; neither were the Horse-Granadiers nor the Life-Guards of *Ormond* and *Auverquerque* yet come up, however they were daily expected, and the Garrison of *Deinse* was at hand; so that the Kings Army at *Arfeel* consisted of 70 Battalions, which at 600 a Battalion makes 42000 Foot, and 82 Squadrons, whereof 26 were Dragoons, whose complement is 100 a Squadron, which makes 2600 Dragoons, and 56 Squadrons of Horse at 150 per Squadron, which makes 8400 Horse; all which being added together amounts to 53000 Men, which was then the whole of the Kings Army. But to give a just Estimate of the Forces we had then in the Field in *Flanders*, I shall here insert the Line of Battle of the Army commanded by the Elector of *Bavaria*, as it passed Review before his Electoral Highness at *Ninove*; and the List of the Little Camp we had at *Dixmwyde*.

LIST of the Electors Army at Ninove, Commanded under Him by the Duke of Holstein Ploen.

RIGHT WING.

First Line.

Spaniards, 8 Squadrons.

Arco, Lieutenant-General.
Rivera, Major-General of the
Bavarian Foot.

Brigades.	Regim.	Battal.
<i>Bavarians</i> {	<i>Bavar. Gua Foot</i>	2
		Squad.
	<i>Arco Dragoons</i>	2
	<i>Arco Cuirassiers</i>	5

Second Line.

Spaniards, 7 Squadrons.

Brigades.	Regim.	Battal.
<i>Bavarians</i> {	<i>Bavar. Gua.</i>	Fo. 1
	<i>Rivera</i>	Fo. 1
		Squad.
	<i>Monasterol Drag.</i>	3
	<i>Weickel Cuirass.</i>	5
	<i>Nassau</i>	

First Line.

Second Line.

May.

Nassau Weilbourg, Major-Gen.

Brigades. Regim. Squad.

Dyper	{ Erbach	2
	{ Horenborg (Stein)	2
	{ Montpouillan	2

Squadrons 21

Battalions 2

Brigades. Regim. Squad.

Pyper Nassau Weilbourg 4

Squadrons 19

Battalions 2

Body of F O O T.

First Line.

Second Line.

Tettan, Lieutenant-General.

Salisch, Major-General.

Major-Generals, Fagel and

Suerin.

Brigades. Regim. Battal.

Lindeboom	{ Holstein Ploen	1
	{ Lindeboom	1
	{ Essen	1
Lindeboom	{ Lotiom	1
	{ Harfolt	1
	{ Gohr Hanover	1
Henkelom	{ Carles	1
	{ Sparr	1
	{ Braba	1
Henkelom	{ Oxenstern	1
	{ Friesheim	1
	{ Ameliswaert	1
Henkelom	{ Dumont	1
	{ Henkelom	1
	{ Tettan	1

Battalions 15

Brigades. Regim. Battal.

Holstein	{ Salisch	1
	{ Suerin	3
	{ Prince Lodowick	1
Norburg	{ Knoring	1
	{ Hasfert	1
	{ Capol	2
Norburg	{ Marquet	1
	{ Oberger	1
	{ La Mothe	1
Norburg	{ Holstein Norburg	1
	{ Fagel	1

Battalions 14

LEFT

May

LEFT WING.

First Line.

Athlone, General of Horse.
Itterfem, Lieutenant-General.
Hubert, Major-General.

Brigades.	Regim.	Squad.
<i>Chauviré</i>	<i>Athlone</i>	2
	<i>Warfusé</i>	2
	<i>Vocht</i>	2
	<i>Chauviré</i>	2
<i>Rohr</i>	<i>Itterfem</i>	2
	<i>Wurtemberg</i>	2
	<i>Saxe Floiberg</i>	2
	<i>Flodorp</i>	2
<i>Ifelstein</i>	<i>Hubert</i>	2
	<i>Bois David</i>	2
	<i>Oriehappel</i>	2
	<i>Prince Philippe</i>	2
	<i>Holstein Ploen</i>	2

Squadrons 26

Second Line.

Lieutenant-Generals,
Opdam and Count *Tilly*.
 Major-General, ———

Brigades.	Regim.	Squad.
<i>Lippe-Zell.</i>	<i>Tilly</i>	2
	<i>Saxegotha</i>	2
	<i>Arco</i>	1
	<i>Bernikow</i>	2
<i>Rohr</i>	<i>Lippezell</i>	2
	<i>Wolfembüttel</i>	2
	<i>Gosden</i>	2
	<i>Ryfwick</i>	2
<i>Ryfwick</i>	<i>Hombourg</i>	2
	<i>Adamsfin</i>	2
	<i>Oostfrife</i>	2
	<i>Frieden</i>	2
	<i>Opdam</i>	2

Squadrons 25

Reserve of DRAGOONS.

<i>Boinenbourg</i>	<i>Holstein Ploen</i>	4
	<i>Boinenbourg</i>	4
	<i>Willers</i>	3
	<i>Matta</i>	4
	<i>Schlisenbach</i>	4
	<i>Schulemberg</i>	3

Squadrons 22

Army

*Army at Dixmuyde, Cammanded by Major-General
Ellenberg.*

<i>First Line.</i>		<i>Second Line.</i>	
<i>Mathews Dragoons,</i>	<i>2 Squad.</i>	<i>Mathews Dragoons,</i>	<i>2 Squad.</i>
<i>Tennagel Horle</i>	<i>1 Squad.</i>	<i>Tennagel Horle</i>	<i>1 Squad.</i>
<i>Infantry.</i>	<i>Battal.</i>	<i>Infantry.</i>	<i>Battal.</i>
<i>Brewer</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Maitland</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Tidcomb</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Ferguson</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Lesley</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Tiffeny</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Cornthop (St. George)</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Lorne</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Graham</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Buchan</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Belcastel</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Soutlandt</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Auer</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>St. Amand</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Justland</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Holle</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Prince Christian</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Young Holstein</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>The Queen of Denmark</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Lloyd, or the</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Queens Dragoons</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>Queens Dragoons</i>	
<hr/>		<hr/>	
<i>Squadrons</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>Squadrons</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Battalions</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>Battalions</i>	<i>9</i>

By this List it appears, that the Army at *Nimve*, Commanded by the Elector of *Bavaria* and the D. of *Holstein Ploen*, consisted of 33 Battalions, which makes 19800 Foot, 91 Squadrons of Horle, which makes 13650, and 2200 Dragoons, which in all amounts to 35650 Men. *Ellenberg* had 19 Battalions, which according to our computation of 600 Men per Battalion, makes 11400 Foot, besides 300 Horle and 800 Dragoons, which makes 12500 Men : So that we had then in the Field, in the *Kings* Army 53000 Men, in the *Electors* 35650, in *Ellenbergs* 12500; all which being added together, makes our Armies to consist of 101150 effective Men. But besides this, we had the *Brandenburg* Forces, who were to act upon the *Meuse*, and were drawing to their general Rendezvous near *Linge*, from their

May. Winter-Quarters which had been assigned them in *Liege*, *Aix la Chapelle*, and in the Diocess of *Cologne*, consisting of 18 Battalions and 38 Squadrons, Commanded by Lieutenant-General *Heyden*, which made 10800 Foot, 14 Squadrons of Dragoons and 24 of Horse, which makes 5000 Horse and Dragoons, in all 15800 Men. Brigadier *D'ompre* was at *Bilsen*, not far from *Maastricht*, with 9 Squadrons of Horse made up of the Regiments of *D'ompre*, *Grifper*, *Reibold*, *Bunaw*, and *Saxe Meining*, which has but One Squadron. I have not seen a List of the *Liege* Forces Commanded by Prince *Cerlas* of *Tilly*, but I believe it did not exceed 10 Squadrons, and 4 Battalions. Besides all this, I suppose we had some Dutch Battalions which joyned the *Brandenburg* Forces when they went to the *Mehaigne*, in order to Invest *Namur* : For I am sure there were Dutch Regiments in the Siege which are not in these Lists, as particularly *Dedem* and *Coburne*. 'Twas generally computed that all our Forces from the *Meuse* to the *Sea*, in the Field at the beginning of this Summer, consisted of 150 Battalions and 262 Squadrons, which amounts in all to 124700 effective Men, which is a very advantageous difference from what we had the Last Year, considering that to bring these Forces in the Field, we have not raised one Man more the Last Winter for it ; and this must be the consequence of the advantage we had by the taking of *Huy*, and not having *Liege* for a Frontier, how much soever the success of the Last Campagne was lessened by our Enemies.

At the same time that our Army under the *Electör* and the *Dukes of Holstein Ploen* began to Rendezvouz at *Sellick*, the French who were not in a condition to act otherwise than defensively, began to form three Bodies ; the one to Rendezvouz between *Quievrain* and *Blaton*, their Front towards *Mons*, and Rear towards *Conde*, being the main Army Commanded by the *Mareschal de Villeroy*, who was declared by the French King General of His Army in *Flanders*, in the place of *Mareschal Duke of Luxemburg*, who dyed of a Pleurisie at *Versailles* the latter end of *December*, with the Reputation of a Great and Renown'd General, having had very great Success in this War at the Battle of *Fleury*, his Attack upon our Rear at *Leuze*, the Shock at *Steenkirk*, and the Battle of *Landen*, besides the

Sieges

Sieges of *Mont, Namur and Charleroy*. In the last *Holland May* Wars, he had the misfortune to be witness to the taking of *Philipsburg* by the Duke of *Lorraine*, after a Siege of three Moneths, which occasioned several Lampoons to be made upon him; but nevertheless, if he met with any disadvantages 'twas not for want of Courage, and his Actions in the precedent Campagnes of this War have acquir'd him the Name of one of the most Famous Generals. I do not say it to lessen his Character, that he has Commanded in the flourishing of the *French* Power and Greatness, when they had Armies to act offensively, and to command the Field, and that he is dead just at the turning of the scale to the Allies. He is dead, and no body knows what he could have done in the change of this Last Campagne more than others. The second Army of the *French* *Rendez-vous* d at *Gosselies* near *Charleroy*, designed, I suppose, at first to defend the passages of the *Sambre*: This Army consisted all of Horse and Dragoons, being about 70 Squadrons, Commanded by the *Mareschal de Boufflers*. The third gathered by *Furnes*, consisting of 18 Battalions, Commanded by *Monsieur de Montal*, one of the first Lieutenant-Generals of *France*, and who pretended to a *Mareschals* Staff in the last Creation of 1693. He missed it; for which reason he did not serve neither in that nor the following Campagne: But in this the *French King* gave him the Government of *Dunkirk*, and the Commission to be General in Chief of a separate Body, which he was to Command independently from the *Mareschals* of *France*, according to the Directions he should receive from the Court. Besides this, the *Marquis de Harcourt* had a little Flying Army the other side of the *Meuse*, consisting of about 30 Squadrons, in the Frontier of *Luxemburg*. I have not seen the List of this, nor of *Boufflers*, nor *Montal*'s Armies; but that of the main Army Commanded by the *Mareschal de Villeroy*, has been Published, of which I shall insert a Copy in this place: But first I shall premise, That the *Mareschal de Villeroy* having received his Instructions from the *French Court*, arriv'd at *Valencienmes* the 16th, where he was met, to confer about Affairs, by the *Mareschal de Boufflers* from *Lisle*. The 17th the *Mareschal de Villeroy* came to *Comtray*, and visited the New Lines as far as *Ipre*, and after

May. after that went to the Camp between *Blaton* and *Quievrain*, to put himself at the head of the Army, where he was soon follow'd by the Princes of the Blood, and among the rest by the Count de *Thoulouze*, who made his first Campaigne this Year. The Marechal de *Villeroy* review'd the Army, of which, as I have now said, this List has been published.

LIST of the French Army Commanded by the Marechal de Villeroy at the beginning of the Campaign, 1695.

RIGHT WING.

<i>First Line.</i>				<i>Second Line.</i>			
The Duke de <i>Chartres</i> , General of <i>Horfie</i> .				<i>Montrevel</i> , Lieutenant-General.			
<i>Rosen</i> and <i>Gassion</i> , Lieutenant-Generals.				<i>Montmorency</i> , <i>Luxembourg</i> , and <i>Pracontal</i> , Major-Generals.			
<i>Duc de Roquelaur</i> , Major-Gen.							
Brigades	Regim.	Squad.		Brigades.	Regim.	Squad.	
<i>Asfeld</i> Dragoons	{ Colonel General	3		<i>Blanche- fort</i>	{ <i>Royal Alleman</i>	3	
	{ <i>Asfeld French</i>	3			{ <i>Anjou</i>	2	
	{ <i>Fimarcon</i>	3			{ <i>Bourbon</i>	2	
	{ <i>Horfie Granadiers</i>	1			{ <i>Coffé</i>	2	
<i>Renneville</i>	{ <i>Noailles</i>	2		<i>Tieffen- hansen</i>	{ <i>Furstemburg</i>	2	
	{ <i>Duras</i>	2			{ <i>Fiates</i>	3	
	{ <i>Lorges</i>	2			{ <i>Imecourt</i>	3	
	{ <i>Villeroy</i>	2					
	{ <i>Gen d'Armes</i>	1		<hr/>	{ <i>Dauriac</i>	3	
	{ <i>Chevaux legers</i>	1			{ <i>Sully</i>	3	
<i>Mongon</i>	{ <i>Grand Monisquet</i>	2			{ <i>Pujols</i>	3	
	{ <i>Cuirassiers</i>	3		<i>Maffot</i>	{ <i>Melun</i>	3	
	{ <i>Bourgogne</i>	3			{ <i>Bissy</i>	3	
	{ <i>Roquepine</i>	3			{ <i>Maffot</i>	3	
<i>Rottem- bourg</i>	{ <i>Rottembourg</i>	3					
	{ <i>Berry</i>	2					
	{ <i>Crauvats</i>	3					
Squadrons 39				Squadrons 35 Body			

Body of FOOT.

May.

First Line.

The Prince of Conti, and the
Duke of Berwick, Lieute-
nant-Generals.

Messieurs d'Artagnan, and
Crequi, Major-Generals.

Brigades.	Regim.	Battal.
Lux	Piedmont	3
	Provence	2
Charôt	Bourbonnois	2
	Vermandois	2
	La Marche	1
Dantin	Crusillol	1
	Languedoc	2
	Monronx	1
Cadrieux	Humiers	2
	Toulouse	2
Fourville	Guards (French)	4
	Guards (Swisse)	3
Thay	Du Maine	2
	Rouffillon	2
	Bombon	1
	Chartres	2
Villeroy	Royal Italien	1
	Lyonnais	1
Surville du Roy		4
Gniche	Guiche	2
	Navarre	3

Battalions 43

Second Line.

Rubamel and Feuquières,
Lieutenant-Generals.

Sobie and Albergozy, Major-
Generals.

Brigades.	Regim.	Battal.
Surlaube	Poitou	2
	Surlaube	2
	Saint Second	1
Greder	Greder Alleman	2
	Angonlesme	1
	Montferrat	1
	Tessé	1
Swbeck	Reynold	4
	Swbeck	4
Swisse	Coursin	2
Reynold	Artois	1
	Lionnois	1
	Perigoux	1
	Royal Savoy	1
D'ormesson	Berry	1
	Irish Guards	2
	Orleans	2

Battalions 39

LEFT

May.

LEFT WING.

First Line.

The Dukes of Bourbon and Du
Maine, Lieutenant-Generals.
The Duke of Elbeuf, and
Monsieur de Vandeuil, Major-
Generals.

Brigades.	Regim.	Squad.
Souternon	Du Roy	3
	Chartres	2
	Touloufe	2
	Villeroy	2
Prâlin	Royal Rouffillon	3
	Villequier	2
	Villars	3
	Carabiniers	8
Cheladet	Rohan	2
	Du Maine	2
	Orleans	2
	Mestre de Ca Gen.	3
Dauray Drag.	Frontenay	3
	Dauray	3
	La Reine	3
		<hr/> Squadrons 43

Second Line.

Lieutenant-General, *Busca*,
Major-General, *Count Nassau*.

Brigades.	Regim.	Squad.
	Clermont	3
	Manderscheid	3
	Saint Lieu	3
	Vaillac	3
Lagny	Quadt	3
	Champlin	3
	Conflans	3
	Lagny	3
		<hr/> La Reine 3
		<hr/> Squadrons 27
With the Artillery Three Bat-		
tallions, viz.		
Royal Artillery		2
Bombardiers		1
		<hr/> Battallions 3
Total of Battallions		75
Of Squadrons		147

According

According to this List the Mareſchal *de Villeroy* had at the General Rendezvouz of his Army 147 Squadrons, which at 120 per Squadron Horſe and Dragoons one with another makes 17640 Horſe; and 75 Battalions, at 600 a Battalion, makes 45000 Foot; in all 62640 Men. Beſides this *Monsieur de la Mothe*, who Commanded in the New Lines, had a body of Men to defend them, but I have not heard the ſtrength of it; however when the Mareſchal *de Villeroy* march'd in the Lines, being reinforced by this Body, he was then computed to be near 90 Battalions ſtrong, beſides the Army Commanded by *Monsieur de Montat*; and 'twas then ſuppoſed that all theſe Armies added together made about 98850 effective Men. They had left 20 Battalions in *Namur*, which with the Body Commanded by the Marquis *de Harcourt* in the Frontier of the *Pais de Luxembourg*, they thought ſufficient to make head againſt the *Brandenburg* Forces towards the *Meuſe*: So that if we include the ſtrong Garrifon of *Namur*, there could not be 20000 Men difference between their Armies and ours.

Thus having made as juſt an eſtimation as poſſibly I could of the Forces on both ſides, which (conſidering that I cannot get all the Liſts of the Enemies Forces) I muſt confeſs can't be ſo exact of their ſide as 'tis of ours; but I compute their ſtrength according to the general Rules at the beginning of a Campaign. I ſhall now return to our Camp at *Arſeel*, and proceed to give an account of the Actions of theſe mighty Armies. Though the King ordered the general Rendezvouz of his Forces in this place, and that the Elector himſelf advanced towards the *Scheld*, yet it is very reaſonable to think that at the very beginning of the Campaign, the Kings real deſign was to beſiege *Namur*, and to act towards the *Meuſe*. For the Elector of *Bavaria* had Orders to detach my Lord of *Arblone* with 40 Squadrons of Horſe towards *Lowvain*; and *Flanders*, of this ſide of the *Lys*, being a cloſe Woody Country, which made Horſe not ſo neceſſary to us as it was to the Elector at *Nimove*, the Marquis *de la Foreſt* was commanded the Firſt of *June* with the Brigades of *Schack*, *Boncourt* and *Montigny*, which made our Left Wing of Horſe, to reinforce the Elector of *Bavaria's* Army;

June. Army ; and the Brigades of *Coy* and *Hompes* were ordered from the Right to the Left Wing, in their place. The same day Brigadier *Erle* was commanded with a Detachment of 1700 Men to *Roufelaar* and *Rombeck* ; our Pioneers had made the way for the Army to march by *Inghelmonster* and *Mulenbeck*, and this Detachment was made to cover our March the next day, and to keep in the Parties of *Ipre* and *Menin*. In the Evening we were joyn'd by the Regiments of *Lauder* and *Offerrel* from *Deinse*, and the Regiments of *Strathnaver* and *George Hamilton* remained there in Garrison under the Command of Brigadier *Offerrel*, being reinforced by a Detachment from our Army Commanded by a Colonel.

The 2^d the Army march'd in four Colomnes from *Asfel* to *Roufelaar*, dividing from the Center. The Right of Horse and Foot marched upon the Right in two Colomnes. The first left *Thielt* upon the Right, and so march'd on by the Villages of *Petkem*, *Hardoye* and *Baveren*. The second march'd through *Thielt*, and so by the Villages of *Ayeghem* and *Colscamp*, and the High Road from *Bruges* to *Roufelaar*. The Left of Foot and Horse marched likewise upon the Right in two Colomnes ; the first led by the Regiment of *Noyelles*, and the second by that of *L'Ecluse*. The first Column of the Left marched by the cut ways upon the Left of the High Road by *Denterghem*, *Mulenbeck*, and *Roufelaar*, along the *Mandel* ; and the second kept the High-way. The Artillery and Baggage marched in the Rear of the first Column of the Right by *Thielt*, *Ardoye*, and *Baveren*, and so the Army came to the Camp at *Roufelaar*, where the King took his Quarter ; our Right at *Hoogbleed*, and our Left near *Rombeck*, as the last Year ; only we were more advanced towards *Ipre* ; and Orders were given to march the next day. The third the Army marched to *Becclar* near the Enemies Line between *Ipre* and the *Lys*. The first Line upon the Right by *Roufbeck*, *Passendal*, and the Abbey of *Sonnebeck*, and the second upon the Left by the High Road from *Roufelaar* to *Moorsteede* : We made a Detachment of Four Hundred Dragoons towards *Menin*, which was not far from our Left Flank, to cover our March : They met with a Party of the Enemies

Enemies Dragoons, which they pursued to the very Palissades *June* of *Menin*, and brought back Twenty Three Prisoners. Captain *Stanhop*, a Voluntier in this Campagne, had a Horse shot under him in this occasion. The Army marched in this order in the Enemies Countrey without any loss, and incamped with our Right near the Abbey of *Sonnebeck*; our Left made an elbow from the Center at the Village of *Becelar* towards *Moorfleede* and *Dadyseel*. So that our Camp faced from the Right to *Becelar*, towards the Line between *Ipre* and *Comines*; and from *Becelar* to the Left towards the *Lys* and *Menin*. The Dragoons of the Left faced to *Moorfleede*, covering the Kings Quarter, which was at the Baron de *Becelars* Houle, and Sr. *Pauls* Brigade, which had the Rear-Guard in this March, incamped also at the Kings Quarter, with some of the Life-Guards and Dragoons. Upon our coming to this Camp, in the Evening the King went to view the Enemies Line, being about three English Miles from our Camp, with a good Escorte of Horse Commanded by Brigadier *L'Etang*, and all the Granadiers that were then come up (for the Second Line was still marching into the Camp) Commanded by Major-General *La Meloniere*, and the English by Colonel *Ingoldesby* and Lieutenant-Colonel *Rook*. *Villeroy* was not then come up, and what Forces the Enemy had in the Line, which were Commanded at first by Monsieur de *La Mothe*, were now under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Rosen*, who with a Detachment of *Villeroy's* Army had March'd before to reinforce the Line, which was very well Palissaded, and the Parapet very thick and strong flank'd with good Redoubts, and Cannon mounted for the defence of them. The King returned late to the Camp, and our Artillery, Baggage, and Rear-Guard, was not all come up by Midnight. Orders were given to be ready to March the next Day.

The Marechal de *Villeroy* March'd from his Camp between *Blaton* and *Quievrain* (the 27th of *May*) to *Lenze*, and the 29th he March'd nearer to the *Scheld*, having his Head Quarter at *Cordes*, to be nearer to observe our Army at *Arseel*, according to its morions, if it passed the *Lys*, or Marched on towards *Rousselar*. The 31st he made the Detachment, of which we

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have now spoken, to reinforce the Lines; and upon our motion to *Rousselar*, and so towards their Line between *Ipre* and *Comines*, he passed the *Scheld* and the *Lys* with all diligence, and incamped with the main Body of his Army (that very Night we came to *Becelar*) within the Line, with his Right at *Sulebeck* near *Ipre*, his Left at *Comines*, and the Head Quarter at *Houthem* near the *Lys*. The French had provided in the Winter for such quick Marches by making Royal Ways (as they call them) where a Squadron can march a breast, from *Mons* to the Sea, to facilitate the Marches of the Army, cutting and pulling down all they met, without any regard to Houses or Villages, if they happened in the Line of the Royal Way. At the same time that the *Mareschal de Villeroy* March'd with the Main Army towards *Ipre*, to make head against our Forces, the *Mareschal de Boufflers*, who was incamped at *Gosselies* near the *Sambre*, March'd with the Body under his Command to *St. Guilain*, to observe the Elector of *Bavaria*, who incamped near *Ninove*. The 4th in the Morning the General beat for the Army to be ready to March, and the King went again very early with a strong Detachment, to observe the Enemies Countenance within their Line; Colonel *Lander* Commanded the English. His Majesty found the Main Body of the Enemies Army incamped within the Line, which had passed the *Lys* in the Night at *Comines*, and came to incamp between *Houthem* and *Sulebeck*. Upon the Kings approach to their Line with so considerable a Detachment, the Enemy thought that it had been the Vanguard of our Army coming to attack their Line; for which reason they all immediately stood to their Arms: But *Villeroy* being come with his Army within the Line, the King returned to the Camp, and our Army did not stir from *Becelar*.

But though there was no probability of success in forcing the Enemies in their Lines, yet it was convenient for our further designs to oblige them to bring all their Forces for the defence of them; for which reason the Elector of *Bavaria* decamped from *Ninove* the 4th, and March'd that Day to *St. Lievens Houthem*, towards the *Scheld*. The 5th His Electoral Highness passed

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passed the *Scheld* below *Andenaerde*, and incamped near this place. The 6th he March'd with his Army, and incamped near the Enemies Line, between the *Lys* and the *Scheld*, with his Right at *Tighem* towards *Courtray*, and his Left between *Veermunde* and *Kirkbove*, and his Quarter at *Castres*. Monsieur de *Montrevel*, Lieutenant-General, had been left here with a Body of Foot for the defence of the Line from *Courtray* to the *Scheld*, but upon this March of the Electors, the Marechal de *Boufflers* (who had advanced from *Gosselies* to *St. Guilain*, upon *Villeroy's* passage of the *Scheld* in order to observe the motions of the Electors Army) March'd with his Body of Horse and Dragoons to *Tournay*, where he passed the *Scheld*, and so went on to the Line, where he found a Reinforcement of Foot sent him by the Marechal de *Villeroy*, and took his Quarter at *Clare*. So that the Enemies had now all their Forces in the Field (except *Harcourts* Camp volant) from the *Scheld* to the Neighbourhood of *Dunkirk*, for the defence of their Lines. The Marechal de *Boufflers* Commanded between the *Lys* and the *Scheld*. *Villeroy* with the Main Army, observed ours between the *Lys* and *Ipres*. Monsieur de la *Mothe* cover'd the Canal from *Ipres* to the *Kenoque*; and from thence to *Furnes* and *Dunkirk*, *Montal* Commanded; and Monsieur de *Capestan* was put into the *Kenoque*, for the security of that place. Besides this the Enemies reinforced the Garrison of *Ipres*, where they doubled the Posts, and took a particular care for the *Sa* of *Bonsingue*, which is a Sluys strongly fortified upon the Canal about a League below *Ipres*, which if once master'd, all the Water about *Ipres*, which adds very much to its strength, may be drawn away by letting loose this Sluys.

This being the disposition of the Enemies within their Lines, I shall return to speak of our own Affairs at our Camp at *Beccelar*. The 5th Major-General *Dopf*, Quarter-Master General of the Army, was sent with a strong Detachment to mark a Camp at *St. Janstein cappelle*, which made us expect that the Army should have March'd towards *Dixmuyde*, or the Canal of *Ipres*; but I believe it was to order the March of our design'd Detachments to *Dixmuyde*. The same day the Second Troop

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of Guards Commanded by the Duke of *Ormond*, came to the Camp, having been in Winter-Quarters at *Breda*, and Canton'd upon the Country to refresh their Horses, after having Escorted His Majesty from *Breda* to *Ghent*. The same day our Bread-Waggons were attack'd by a Party upon the way to *Bruges*, but the Party was repulsed, and Five and Twenty of the Enemies made Prisoners. The Country all along, till you come near *Bruges*, was so close and woody, and so convenient for lurking Parties, that our Convoys never missed but they were attack'd by some Party or other, which though they could gain nothing, but still had the worse, yet that incommoded our Camp very much, by the great Detachments we were still obliged to make, being then Eight Leagues from *Bruges*, and Eleven from *Ghent*; so that at first, Provisions were not plentiful among us, but that was soon taken care of by having regular Convoys from the Camp to *Bruges*: Besides the *Boors* of the Country had Orders to bring in Provisions upon pain of being plunder'd, which they did very willingly, not looking upon us as Enemies, but Friends; being very desirous to be freed from the *French* Yoke, under which they have been ever since the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, that *Ipres* with its *Chastellenie* was quitted to the *French*. Our Camp was not above a League and a half from *Ipres*, between *Ipres* and *Menin*; so that our *Parrouilles* of Horse went sometimes to the *Palissades* of the Town. We heard, that though the Enemies had provided for the defence of this place as well as their Line, yet they were apprehensive of a Bombardment, and began to unpave their Streets, which we could as easily have done before *Villeroy's* face, as he afterwards Bombarded *Brussels* in the presence of Prince *Vaudemont*, of which Exploit they brag'd so much in *France*. But though the *French Kings* Manifesto charges us with making it our principal glory of late to Bombard his Maritime places, without any other advantage but that of doing mischief; yet if that had been the Temper of the Allies as much as it is of our Enemies, I believe that *Ipres* might have felt the malignity of our Temper as well as *Brussels* did that of the *French*.

The

The 7th the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, with Colonel *Gobr* of our *June*.
 Train of Artillery, went Very early in the Morning with a
 good Escorte to *Dixmuyde* ; and the same day *Bannieres* Brigade
 was detach'd to the Right to incamp near the Abbey of *Sonne-
 beck*, to guard the Avenues from *Ipres* to our Camp, and keep
 in the Enemies Parties. The 8th Major-General *Churchill* and
 Brigadier *Bernstorf* were commanded with Eight Battallions to
 March, and reinforce the Duke of *Wirtemberg*s Army near *Dix-
 muyde*. The Regiments were the First Battallion of *Dutch*
Guards, *Churchill*, *Granville*, *Ingoldesby*, *Danish Guards*,
Prince Philippe, *Gobr-Holland* and *Bernstorf* ; upon which mo-
 tion of *Wirtemberg*s to *Dixmuyde*, the *Marschal de Villeroy* sent
 a Reinforcement to the *Kenoque*, expecting an attempt upon
 that place ; and *Montal* himself came with his Body to *Loq*
 between *Furnes* and *Kenoque*, to be at hand for the defence of
 it. The 9th by break of day, a Detachment of Three Hun-
 dred of the Enemies Granadiers, and Six Squadrons of Horse,
 came with a design to surprize our advanced Guard at the
 Windmill of *Geluvel* between *Becelar* and *Comines*. We had
 here an Out-guard of Four Squadrons of Horse, and a Detach-
 ment of One Hundred Foot ; but in the Night (the top of the
 Hill being open and exposed to the Enemy) they retir'd to some
 Houses and Defiles in the bottom to prevent the Enemies de-
 signs. This Detachment of the Enemies finding their design
 frustrated, retired to their Lines, and Two of them deserted
 over to us, taking this opportunity to make their escape ; for
 though desertion is very common among the *French*, yet being
 incamped within their Lines, the passages were so kept that
 they could not desert but by such shifts ; and these were the
 first that came in since our being at *Becelar*, so near the Enemies.
 The same day Brigadier *Fitzpatrick*, Colonel of His Majesties
 Fusiliers, came to the Camp from *England*, where he had re-
 mained ever since the Battle of *Landen*, where he was dange-
 rously wounded ; and in the Evening our Volunteers went to
 joyn the Duke of *Wirtemberg*s Army design'd to make an attempt
 upon the *Kenoque*.

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The Duke of *Wirtemberg* who had left our Army at *Becelar* the 7th very early in the Morning, arriv'd at *Dixmuyde* by Nine of the Clock; immediately after his arrival he Muste'd the Forces incamped near this place, consisting, as we have said before, of Nineteen Battallions and Two Squadrons of Horse, and Eight of Dragoons; and immediately after the Review, he ordered them to march towards the Fort of *Kenogue*, and gave the plunder of the *Roort* between *Dixmuyde* and this place to the Soldiers, in revenge of some which they had barbarously murder'd. In the Evening the Duke came with his Army near *Kenogue*, which is but a good League and a half from *Dixmuyde*, and incamped before the place, having his Quarter at *New Cappelle*, his Right upon the Canal that goes from *Kenogue* to *Loo* and *Furnes*, and his Left upon the Canal from *Kenogue* to *Dixmuyde*. This is a very strong hold, situated at the meeting of the Canal of *Loo* (which goes to *Furnes* and *Dunkirk*) and the Canal of *Dixmuyde* and *Ipres*, which makes as 'twere the figure of a Y. Just upon the point of the joyning of these Canals, there is a very strong Bastion in the very middle, with the water cut about it, making a very large and deep Fosse. The Canals of *Dixmuyde* and *Loo* towards *Dixmuyde*, and of the other side towards *Bruges*, has very good counter-guards which defend the approach of the *Digue* near this Bastion; and of the French side between *Furnes* and *Ipres*, this Bastion is covered with a sort of Horn-work with a boggy Morass before it; so that there is no coming into the Fort but by a way made upon the top of the *Digue*. The other side of the Canal toward *Bruges* is covered with a Morass and standing water, which makes it inaccessible. The most accessible side, where the Duke of *Wirtemberg* was, between the Canal of *Loo* and *Dixmuyde*, has besides the Counter-Guards of which we have now spoken, which cover the Bastion, several Retrenchments all along the *Digue* of the Canal, till you come to a Draw-Bridge towards *Loo*. But however this is nothing to resist an Army, unless there is a Body of Men of the Enemies side of the Canals to hinder the taking of the Posts about it, which would then be soon beaten to pieces. This is a
great

great passage into the Enemies Countrey, it being open from this to *St. Omer*; besides it commands the Communication between *Ipres* and *Dunkirk*, and would secure *Furnes* in our hands, which consequently would make *Dunkirk* a Frontier, and expose it to a Siege. Every body knows the consequence of it, if we should take it, and therefore the Enemies will still use their utmost endeavours not to hazard it, by keeping this Post and *Furnes* in their hands. This place, upon the approach of the Duke of *Wirtemberg* with his Army, was commanded by *Monfieur de Capeftan*, a Major of Foot. And that which confirmed the Enemies of our real design against this place was, that we had taken care before to have a Plan of it, some Ingenieurs having been sent on purpose to *Dixmuyde* the last March, who went with a good Detachment from that Garrison, Commanded by a Lieutenant, Colonel and Major, to observe it. The Garrison of *Kenoque* sallied out upon them, and attacked that Post where Major *Rapin* of *Belcastels* Regiment had been placed, and he had the misfortune to be killed in the action; but this Detachment being reinforced from the Neighbouring Posts, the Enemies were obliged to retire, after having lost a Captain, and some other Officers wounded, besides Soldiers. And this little place was then so unprovided for such engagements, that they were forced to send a Drum to *Dixmuyde* for a Surgeon to dress their wounded Men, because this Garrison consisted only of Detachments from *Ipres* relieved from time to time, and so they had no Surgeons.

Upon the Duke of *Wirtemberg's* arrival here the 7th, we began to make Trenches to cover our selves, being incamped almost within Musket-shot of the Enemies Works, and we mounted our Guards towards the Enemy with Two Thousand Five Hundred Men upon the several Posts, Commanded by a Brigadier and other Officers proportionably. This Army was divided in Four Brigades, Two of *English* Commanded by Colonel *Tiffeny* and Sir *James Lesley*, who acted as Brigadiers, being eldest Colonels; the third by Brigadier *Haxbanfen*, composed of *Danes*, and the Regiments of *Auer* and *Belcastel*; and the fourth of *Dutch*, Commanded by Brigadier *Bernstorf*, who

came

June. came here with Major-General *Churchill*. The 9th in the Morning the Enemies fired very briskly upon our Men, but without any damage. In the Afternoon Major-General *Churchill* came to the Camp with his Eight Battallions, having passed through *Dixmuyde* that Morning. In the Evening the Duke of *Wirtemberg* ordered an attack to beat the Enemies from a Retrenchment, and some Houses upon our Right near the Canal of *Loo*, the whole was Commanded by Colonel *Tiffeny* as Brigadier, and the Granadiers by Colonel *Maitland*. Colonel *Tiffeny* was upon the Right, and the Enemies fired very hard upon him from a Fort of the other side of the Canal, which he returned very bravely: He himself was wounded through the Hand with a Musket-shot, and Major-General *Churchill* who was willing to have a share in the Action, escaped very narrowly, being shot through the crown of his Hat with a Musket-ball. Colonel *Maitland* who was to dislodge the Enemy with his Granadiers, did it with all the Success and Conduct that could be wish'd, and the Men went on with a great deal of Bravery and Courage, and drove the Enemy from their Post, which they endeavour'd in vain to recover two or three times successively, coming on with Sword in hand. We had several Granadiers killed and wounded. Colonel *Tiffenys* and *Fergusons* Regiments lost most in this Action. Of Colonel *Fergusons* Regiment, Captain *Trumbal* was killed, Major *Bruce* of *Maitlands* wounded, and an Ensign killed. I have not seen the List of Colonel *Tiffenys*, but it was generally computed that our whole loss in this Action amounted to about Four Hundred Men killed and wounded, but they grew almost to Thousands by that time they came in the *Paris* Gazette, which certainly could not fall without some slaughter among the Enemies. We had three small pieces of Cannon which played during this Attack, which is the only Cannon we fir'd against the place: The small Shot was indeed very brisk on both sides, the whole Night, and we could hear it very plain from our Camp at *Becelar*: And though it does not appear that we had any real design against this place, but only to amuse the Enemy, yet it was necessary for us to make this Attack because the Posts from whence we drove the Enemy were

were very inconvenient to us upon our Right. The Duke of *Wurtemberg* had some Artillery from *Dixmuyde*, with Morter-pieces and Bombs, but 'twas never taken out of the Boars to mount upon the Batteries, except the three Field-pieces now mentioned. This Artillery had been sent by Water from *Sa van Ghendt*, besides a great quantity of Ammunitions, with the rest of our *English* battering pieces, which remained under the Walls of *Ghendt*, without being sent any farther. Monsieur *de Montal*, upon this motion of the Duke of *Wurtembergs*, had advanced between the Canal of *Loo* and that of *Ipres*, to defend this place, and to hinder our passage of the Canals to invest it; so that nothing could be undertaken without the bringing of both Armies to wrangle about this Post, and ours to attack upon very disadvantageous terms. So that after this attack of the 9th there happened nothing extraordinary before the *Kensique*, but only in the Night they generally fired pretty briskly to hinder our Men from making any approaches, and their Artillery played ten times to our once; however the Duke of *Wurtemberg* still continued there to keep the Enemies in suspense.

As for what passed of the Elector of *Bavaria's* side, which we have left incamped before the Enemies Line between *Courtray* and the *Scheld*, with his Head Quarter at *Castres*, between *Tighem* and *Kirkbove*, he made upon his arrival here great preparations of Fascines, as if he had designed to attack the Line: And the 8th he went with Three Thousand Horse and Dragoons to observe the Enemies Works. They had an out-post at a Mill without their Line near *St. Denis*, which hindered our approach, which Major-General *Fagel* was ordered to attack with the *Bywacht* of the Army (that is a Captain, Lieutenant, and Ensign, and Sixty Men of every Regiment, which are still ready to march out upon any occasion, with Field-Officers proportionably) and with the *Granadiers*. The Enemies had here a good Detachment, commanded with a Lieutenant-Colonel, and the Post was strong, and they disputed it some time, but at last were forced to abandon it. Count *Volkerstein* of the Elector of *Bavaria's* Guards was killed upon this occasion. As for the

June. loss of both sides, I have not seen an account of it. The Elector of *Bavaria* after this Action continued in his Camp at *Castres*, and we at *Becelar*, still leaving the Enemies in doubt, whether we should attack them in their Lines, whilst matters were preparing for an important undertaking.

Whilst we continued in our Camp at *Becelar*, Forrage was not very plentiful, nothing being to be had here but Grass. The Country hereabouts is altogether Woody, with little Arable Land, and yet most of that remained untill'd (some said) by order, to hinder the subsisting of our Armies near this place. The 10th the Enemy, who had hitherto forrag'd within their own Lines, ventured to forrage without, which occasioned some deserting among their Men, who wanted that opportunity within their Lines. The 11th the Fourth Troop of Guards Commanded by Monsieur d' *Auverquerque*, with the Horse Granadiers, came to the Camp, the first having been in Winter-Quarters at the *Hague*, and the last at *Boisleduc*. The 13th our Cavalry forrag'd towards *Ipres*; and this being a close Country, and just by an Enemies Garrison, the Troopers went on foot to cut down their Forrage, which was guarded by a Detachment from the Infantry, and then the Horses were brought from the Camp to fetch the Forrage ready made up in Trusses; by which precaution we forrag'd thus almost to the Gates of *Ipres* without losing One Horse; and indeed though this Country is very convenient for such designs, and that our Camp was flank'd of both sides, with *Ipres* upon the Right, and *Menin* and *Courtray* upon the Left, and the Enemies Line in our Front, yet we lost but very few Horses, there being still good Guards upon the Woods to cover our grazing, which was still done by order. The 14th the King was informed that the Enemies had a design upon our Bread-Waggons coming from *Bruges*, and that they were to fall upon them at *Roufelaar*; for which reason my Lord *Essex* was detached with Five Hundred Dragoons to joyn our Convoy at *Roufelaar*, and my Lord *Portland* went with Five Hundred Dragoons more Commanded under his Lordship by Brigadier *Wynne*, sustained by some Horse, to endeavour to meet with the Enemies upon their way, being
advised.

advised that they were to pass that Evening by *Moorfleede*; accordingly my Lord *Portland* overtook them in this place, and the Dragoons had orders to dismount and attack them, which they did with a great deal of Courage. The Enemies were Commanded by a Lieutenant-Colonel, about Four Hundred strong; they had made some Barricades of Waggon, which they defended no longer than to gain time to make their escape; but notwithstanding, a Captain with about Thirty Men remained Prisoners, and they had several killed and wounded. The fire was very hot for above half an hour, and the Count *de Soissons*, who was here as Volontier, very much encouraged our Men, and was very well pleased with their way of falling on. Count *de Soissons* is Brother to the Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, Velt-Mareschal General of the Emperours Forces in *Piemont*, and a near Kinsman to the Duke of *Savoy*. The French King would oblige him to serve in *Piemont* with his Regiment against the Duke of *Savoy*, which he refused, and quitted, and retired, with the French Kings leave, out of the Country: But the French King hearing he was gone into *England*, he was so nettled at it, that he ordered the Countess *de Soissons*, his Wife, immediately to leave the Kingdom. He served in our Army this whole Campagne as Volontier, being waited upon by the Kings own Servants; and he was still with the King upon all occasions. He is a Person of a very fine Education, very civil and obliging, and very brave, which has gained him the esteem and affections of all Persons of Quality in our Army. But to return to the business of *Moorfleede*; Lieutenant *Webb* was killed in this occasion, Brother to Lieutenant-Colonel *Webb* of the Guards. Brigadier *Wynne* was wounded in the Knee, which though it was not esteemed very dangerous at first, yet he dyed afterwards of this Wound at *Ghent*, being generally regretted. (The King has since given his Regiment of Dragoons to Colonel *Rosse*, Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment who has been one of the Kings Aide de Camps the three last Campagnes. Captains *Collins* and *Holdgate* were likewise wounded, both Officers of Dragoons. The next day our Convoy of Bread-Waggon came safe to the Camp; and with them my Lord *Rivers* Major-General of Horse, Monsieur *de Zuylenstein* Lieutenant-General,

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created by His Majesty Earl of Rochford, and my Lord *Om* Brigadier, being lately come over from *England*. Besides the milcarriage of the Enemies upon the coming of our Bread-Waggons to the Camp, they had received the same misfortune before upon their going to *Bruges*, above Fifty of them having been carried Prisoners into this place by our Detachment. The 15th at Night a Party of the *French* fell upon an Outpost of *Bannieres* Brigade at *Sonnebeck*, where they made several Prisoners, most of them *Swissers* of *Tchanners* Regiment. The 17th the Duke of *Wirtemberg* had Orders to withdraw his Forces from before *Kenogque*, and to march back to *Dixmuyde*. Nothing extraordinary happened in the attack of this place from the 9th, of which we have given an account, to the time of raising the pretended Siege; save that the 10th, *Montal* passed the Canal of *Loo* with a good Detachment of his best Troops, with a design to have surprized our Out guards; but the Duke of *Wirtemberg* had notice of it, and the Guards were so ordered, that upon some fire of both sides which alarmed the Camp, the *French* retreated, fearing an Ambuscade which was ready for them. The 17th in the Afternoon, the Artillery and Baggage had orders to march from our Camp at *Beclar* to *Rousselar*, Escorted by *Bannieres* Brigade from *Sonnebeck*, and *St. Pauls* from the Kings Quarter. They marched all Night, meeting now and then with *French* Parties, which would have broken in upon the Line of Baggage, but the Brigades were so disposed upon the Front, Flanks, and Rear, that they were still repulsed. Orders were given for the Army to march the next Day.

The 18th the Army marched; the first Line upon the Right by *Sonnebeck*, *Passendal*, and *Roosbeck*, to *Rousselar*, the same way that we had come to this Camp; the second Line marched upon the Left, gaining by *Moorsteede* the high way from *Menin* to *Rousselar*. *Packmoe's* Brigade had the Rear-guard with seven pieces of Cannon to make good our retreat out of the Enemies Country. The King remained with the Rear-guard to see all safely march off. *Villeroy* had a great mind to have fallen upon our Rear in this March; having upon notice of it ordered a Detachment

Detachment of many Squadrons of his best Horſe and Dragoons, with which he marched very early out of the Line to obſerve our motion, directing his way from *Ipres* towards the Windmill of *Geluvelt*, to have come into our Camp by *Becelar*. But ſuch was the order of our March, that he was obliged to ſee us march quietly off. That day we came to *Rouſſela*, with our Camp as before between *Hooghbleed* and *Rombeck*; *Rannieres* Brigade incamped upon the Right before the Village of *Hooghbleed*, where Prince *Vaudemont* had his Quarter. The Army halted the next day, but matters being ready for the great and glorious undertaking of this Campaign, the King left the Camp at *Rouſſela* very early the 19th in the Morning, to go towards the *Ainſe*, with the Troops of Life-Guards of *Ormond* and *Antverquerque*, the Horſe Granadiers, my Lord *Portlands* Regiment of Horſe, and *Dopfs* Dragoons Commanded by Brigadier *L'Etang*: The main of which Body kept with the Kings Domeſticks and Baggage, but His Maſteſty had a ſufficient Eſcorte to haſten on before.

We had made great preparations at *Maeſtricht* of Artillery, Mortars, Bombs, and all manner of Ammunitions; and all the Boats of the *Meuſe* at *Liege*, *Maeſtricht*, and *Huy*, were detained for the States Service. And tho' all this threatned *Namur*, yet the *French* had brought all their Forces within their Lines, without keeping any Body to guard the paſſages of the *Sambre*: Whether it was that they thought *Villeroy*s, *Boufflers*, and *Montals* Forces were but ſufficient to defend their Lines againſt the King and the Elector of *Bavaria*'s; or that they depended upon the ſtrength of *Namur*, and the goodneſs of the Garrifon in it, and the difficulty of a Siege; They left the *Sambre* unfurniſhed of Troops. But His Maſteſty expected only the junction of the *Brandenburg* and *Liege* Forces to inveſt *Namur*. Six Battallions of *Brandenburghs* had had their Winter-Quarters at *Liege*, and ſome at *Aix la chapelle*, but the Cavalry and the reſt of the Foot had Winter'd in the Dioceſs of *Cologne*, and at *Cleves*, and *Weſel* in the *Lower Rhine*; ſo that they did not Rendezvouz by *Liege* till near the middle of *June*, that they marched with the *Liege* Forces Commanded by Prince *Cerclas* of *Tilly*, and incamped at *Falais*, upon the *Mehaigne*, between *Liege* and *Namur*, waiting

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waiting for His Majesties farther Orders. And my Lord of *Athlone*, with his Forty Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons who had been detached from the Elector of *Bavaria's* Camp at *Nimove* for the same design, had marched to *Tilmont* to be ready to joyn them. In the mean while Prince *Vaudemont*, who Commanded the Army at *Ronselar* since the King left it to take care of the Siege of *Namur*, marched the 20th to draw nearer to *Ghent*. The Army marched upon the Left (siding the River *Mandel* which we had upon our Right Flank) in two Columns, by the ways we had made when we were at the Camp at *Arseel*, by *Mulenbeck*, and *Inghelmonstier*, and so we came to the Camp at *Wouterghem*, our Right at *Dentberghem*, and Left at *Grammon* towards the *Lys*: We had the *Mandel* before us, and the height of *Arseel* behind our Right. Some French Parties fell upon our Maroders near the *Lys*, and made some Prisoners. Prince *Vaudemont* staid near *Demergem* to see the Army march into the Camp, and every Battallion saluted passing by him, as Commander in Chief of the Army. At our Marching into this Camp, we could see the French in their Camp upon a rising ground t'other side of the *Lys*, by *Harlebeck*, being computed near three Leagues from our Camp. The Marechal de *Villeroy* had passed the *Lys* at *Comines* immediately upon our March from *Beccelar* to *Ronselar*, and the 19th had marched without the Line at *Courtray*, and incamped near this place, to be ready to pass the *Scheld*, if he was ordered to march towards *Namur*.

We have left the *Brandenburg* and *Liege* Forces incamped at *Falais* upon the *Mehaigne*, and my Lord *Athlone* at *Tilmont*, where he was reinforced with *Dompres* Brigadé of Horse from *Bilsen*. But now they had Orders from the King to invest *Namur*. Accordingly my Lord *Athlone* marched the 17th with the Body of Horse under his command, and incamped between *Malevre* and *Perrins*: The 18th between *la Falise* and *Temploux*, where he was joyned by the *Brandenburg* Troops: The 19th he left a good Body of Horse at the Post of *La Falise*, and marched with the Main Body towards *Charleroy*. This motion put the Enemies in suspence, whether we should attack *Namur* or *Charleroy*: Whereupon the Marquis de *Harcourt*, who had passed

passed the *Meuse* at *Dinant*, and was now posted between *Charleroy* and *Philippeville*, reinforced the Garrison of *Charleroy* with a Body of Dragoons. But my Lord of *Athlone* having passed the *Sambre* at *Chasselet* below *Charleroy*, marched again down the *Sambre* towards *Namur*, and pressed all the Boats upon the River to make a Bridge of Communication, which were brought down to the Abbey of *Flores* upon the *Sambre* two Leagues above *Namur*. Thus my Lord of *Athlone* took the Posts from the *Sambre* to the *Meuse* of the Town side, about *La Falise*; and t'other side of the *Sambre*, from the Abbey of *Flores* to the *Meuse*. But all the other side of the *Meuse* in the *Pais de Condés* remained open. This was the 21th. I do not know whether my Lord of *Athlone's* Troops were not judged sufficient to invest the whole Town, which taking a vast Circumference, and divided by so many Rivers, might have exposed any one quarter to be forced to put a Reinforcement into the Town; or whether my Lord of *Athlone* had Orders to take no other Posts, and to stay for the Elector to do the rest: However the other side of the *Meuse* lying open, it gave opportunity to the *Mareschal de Boufflers* to throw himself into the place. This was with Eight Regiments of the best Dragoons in the Army. He had left his Camp at *Clare* within the Line the 18th, (the same day that the Elector repassed the *Scheld* to march towards *Namur*) and took along with him the Kings Dragoons, the Dauphins, those of *Caylus*, *Grammont*, *St. Hamines*, *de Ganges*, and *du Barreau*; having Orders from the French King, That if my Lord of *Athlone* had invested *Namur* with the *Brandenburg* Troops, and the Horse under his Command, to force his way in at any rate. But t'other side of the *Meuse* remaining open, he was not put to it. The same day *Boufflers* repassed the *Scheld* at *Tournay*, and marched up along this River as far as *Mortaigne*. The 19th he came to *Condé*. The 20th he passed the *Sambre* at *Thuin*. The 21th he came to *Dinant*, where he passed the *Meuse*; and the 22th he got into *Namur*. He sent back all the Dragoons Horses, except those of the Kings, and *Asfeldt Esfranger*, which he kept in the Town; having made very great diligence to get in before my Lord of *Athlone* should be joyned by the Elector of *Bavaria*. His getting

June. ting into the place did chagrine us at first, because that (as we expected) would render the taking of the Town very difficult, by an obstinate resistance ; but as it has since proved, it has added extreamly to the Glory of the Siege, and has made it one of the boldest and finest undertakings of this Age. I dare say, that if the *French King* had believed that we could have taken *Namur* with the strong Garrison that was in it, he would never have commanded a *Mareschal of France* to put himself into it to defend it, to add thereby so much the more Honour and Glory to the Enterprize ; being it may be the first that has been defended by a *Mareschal of France*, with order from the King. The *Mareschal de Crequi* defended *Treves*, but every body knows how he was forced into it by the loss of a Battle ; and this was a place of Refuge where he made his escape, and where he resolved to regain his Honour by a desperate defence.

My Lord of *Athlone* with the *Dutch*, and *Baron Heyden* with the *Brandenburg* Forces, having received Orders to take the Posts near *Namur*, the *Electors of Bavaria* and the *Duke of Holstein Ploen* marched with all speed from their Camp near the Enemies Line to form the Siege of this strong and important place. Accordingly the 18th the *Electors Army* decamped from *Castres* between *Veermarde* and *Tighem*, and repassed the *Scheld* below *Audenarde*, and marched that day as far as *St. Lieyens Houthheim*. The 19th this *Army* passed the *Dender* at *Ninove*, where it incamped that night, and the *Electors* went to *Brussels* to visit the *Electors*. The 20th the *Army* marched to *Halle*. The 21st it passed the *Senne*, and marched to *Genap* and *Promell*, where the *Electors* returned to the Camp from *Brussels*. The 22th the *Electors* passed with his *Army* the little River *Dyle* at *Genap*, and marched as far as *Masy*, within Two Leagues of *Namur* ; which was a very great March, to pass so many Rivers, from the Enemies Line between the *Lys* and the *Scheld* clear to the *Sambre*, in five days. The same day the *King* came to the Camp near *Namur*, and took his Quarter at the *Chasteau de la Falize*, within Four English Miles of this place. Having left his *Army* at *Rousselar* the 19th ; and that day His Majesty passed through *Ghent*, and lay at *Diselbergh* in the way to *Dendermonde*. The 20th through *Dermonde*,

Demonde, and so to *Grimberg* near *Brussels*, where the King ^{June} has a House of his own. The 21th by *Vilvoorde* and *Louvain*, to the Abbey of *Parck*; and the 22th to *La Falise*. Brigadier *L'Etang* marched after with easier Journeys, escorting the Kings Domesticks and Baggage. The 23th the Elector passed the *Sambre* with his Foot, and some *Spanish* Horse, with the Dutch Brigades of *Holfstein* *Norburg* and *Dedem*, and took his Quarter at the Abbey of *Malogne* upon the *Sambre*; and the *Brandenburg* Forces, Commanded by Lieutenant-General *Fleyden*, passed the *Meuse*, and took their Post on the other side of this River, upon the height of *St. Barbe*, before the *Fauxbourg de Jambe*. The Duke of *Holfstein Ploen* remained of this side of the *Sambre* and *Meuse* with the King, and the rest of the Dutch Forces. And now the Posts being taken all about *Namur*, before the Town and the Castle, and the other side of the *Meuse*, 'tis from this day (23) that we must reckon the investing of it.

This place has very much changed condition since it fell into the French Kings hands, who spares no Charges to put his Frontier Garrisons in the best condition of defence. When the French took it, the Town was but weak, being absolutely commanded by a steep Hill, which hangs just over it from the *Porte de Fer* to that of *St. Nicholas* near the *Meuse*; so that they had the liberty to bring down their Batteries at first upon the descent of this Hill, and to open their Trenches at the foot of it near the *Meuse*; and so in four or five days time they were lodged upon the Counterscarp of *St. Nicholas* his Gate; and the Town capitulated the 26th of *May*, the Trench having been opened the 19th. But now to add a considerable strength to this weak part of the Town, the French had made a detach'd Bastion upon the ascent of the Hill just before *St. Nicholas's* Gate, all of Stone-work, with a Casemate upon it, (that is a *Corps de Garde* Bomb proof) the Counterscarp of the Fosse of Free-stone, and the covered way the same, which pointed just upon the top of the Hill, so that no Cannon could bear upon this Work from the Plain upon this Hill, but we battered it in revers from the other side of the *Meuse* at the *Brandenburg* Batteries, which required some time before we could bring these Batteries to the Water-side. Upon the Right of this towards the *Porte de Fer*, they had made two other detach'd Bastions of the same work

Just. just upon the brow of the Hill; and at the foot of the Hill before the *Porte de Fer*, and between the Hill and the Brook of *Verderin*, they had a fourth, which hindered the Avenues between the Hills to this Gate. The Brook of *Verderin* runs along a narrow Valley between these Hills by a Sluice fortified just at the *Porte de Fer*. It is by this Sluice that the Fosse of the Town is furnished with Water from this Gate to that of *St. Nicholas*, where it's stop'd up from running into the *Meuse* by a Stone Digue above Ten Foot broad: For this River is so shallow and inconsiderable, that it could not otherwise fill the Fosse. The Plain upon these Hills is fortified with a double cover'd way palissaded, to defend these detach'd Bastions towards the Village of *Bouge*; and when we attack'd the place, they were working at a third nearer to the brow of the Hill just before these works; so that this Town which before was weak, was really strong by the addition of them, and held out longer than the Castle.

The *French* attack'd the Castle and *Coborne* upon the top of the Hill between the *Sambre* and the *Meuse*; and this they took care to fortifie afterwards, so as to leave it almost unattackable the same way they had took it before. The *Coborne*, or *Williams Fort*, fell into their hands by driving their Trenches round the work along the bottom, between it and the *Terra Nova*, or upper Castle, which work being embraced, and all manner of Communication cut off, was forced to surrender. The *French* to prevent such a method of proceeding another time, built a strong Stone Redoubt just upon the top of the Hill between the *Coborne* and *Terra Nova*, with a Casematte upon it Bomb proof; and this work commands all this bottom to the *Sambre*. Before this work they have made a very good cover'd way palissaded, from the Angle of the Gorge of the *Coborne* to the brink of the Hill upon the *Meuse*. They have besides this made a very good Half-Moon upon the courtin of the Horn-work of the *Terra Nova*. They have fortified the *Devils House*, (which flanks the side of the *Coborne* towards the *Meuse*) with a strong Stone Redoubt, which they have called the *Casotte*. This House, when the *Spaniards* had it, had but a simple Retrenchment about it, and yet it held out four or five days. From the upper point of the *Coborne*, which is towards the *Meuse*, they have made a very good cover'd way, which goes about before

fore the *Casforts* to the edge of the Hill upon the *Meuse*. And beyond all this, to cover the whole from the *Sambre* to the *Meuse*, they had undertaken a prodigious Line cut into the very Rock, all along the top of the Hill, near an *English* half Mile in length, terminating upon the edge of the Hill towards the *Sambre*, and the same Hill towards the *Meuse*, with two Redoubts at each end. The Line was finished, and the Redoubt towards the *Meuse* was very forward; but that towards the *Sambre* was but just begun, which they made up with Fascines upon our arrival before this place. This Line had a very fine Gate in the middle, such as they use to make for the coming in to their Towns, but 'twas not finished. It would have been very difficult to have forced this Line from without, but the passage of the *Sambre* at the *Ballance* not being fortified by the Enemy, it made way for us to attack this Line within; which made it but a cheap bargain (as we shall tell hereafter): However to add as much strength to it of this side as the time of the Siege would allow them, they made a Battery of two pieces of Cannon upon the reverse of the end of the Line towards the *Sambre* to fire upon the pass of the *Ballance*, and some *Coupeures* or Traverses to fortify the inside of their Line, and a Perpendicular Line of Communication to the cover'd way of the *Casforts*. And indeed the Castle was so strongly fortified upon the top of the Hill with all these Outworks, that it would have been a very tedious piece of work for us to have attack'd it this way: But the weak side of the Castle and *Cohorne* was towards the Town and the *Sambre*, and the Enemies had not provided for an Attack of this side, which made all these prodigious works fall into our hands in less time than the *French* had taken this place before; tho' then much inferiour to what 'tis now in Strength and Fortification.

If the Enemies had reason to depend upon the great strength of this Garrison, they had as much reason to expect a vigorous resistance from the Forces that were in it, which were very numerous, no less than twenty Battallions, of which some were the best reputed Regiments of *France*; but others, about four or five, being what they call *Regiments de Salade*, that is, Garrison Regiments, which are not fit to put into the Field. Their old Corps have generally one or two of these Battallions, where

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they train and exercise their Recruits and worse men for one Summer, and then they draw them out the Campagne following. These Regiments are always weak, and therefore cannot come up to the computation of other Battallions; but I believe that all these Battallions put together may very well be computed 450 Men strong, one with another, which makes 9000 Foot; and 8 Regiments of Dragoons which march'd out 3 Standards each Regiment, which makes 24 Squadrons, which if complete would amount to 2400 Dragoons; but I dare say that ~~considering~~ their hasty and quick March from the *Scheld* to this place, by the *Sambre* and *Dinant*) they could not exceed 2000 Men. There was besides 6 Independent Companies in the Town, and Artificers, Miners, and Gunners; all which joyn'd together made about 12000 effective Men at the beginning of the Siege. But for the more particular satisfaction of the Reader, I shall here insert the List of the Garrison, commanded in Chief by the *Mareschal de Boufflers*, known for his Zeal and Fidelity to the French King, and his active and vigilant Courage; and by the Count de *Guiscard* Governour of the place, a Gentleman of great Accomplishments. This last has been extreamly civil and obliging to our English Officers that have been at any time Prisoners at *Namur*. Monsieur de *Laumont* was Lieutenant Governour, and Brigadier; Monsieur de *Megrigny* Major General, and (next to *Vauban*) the ablest Ingenier of France, was here with a Brigade of chosen Ingeniers to look after the defence and reparation of the Fortifications, and to try their Art in the dispute of every work. Besides these General Officers, the Garrison had four Brigadiers, *Quélus* of Dragoons, *Manlevrier*, St. *Lawrens*, and *L'Abadie*, of Foot. Their Artillery consisted of 120 pieces of Cannon and Mortars, 12000 Granades, 130000 weight of Powder, Ball and Bombs proportionably, 10000 spare Arms, and Provisions for six Moneths; besides, as they gave out, 100000 Crowns in Cash for the payment of the Garrison. The List whereof was as follows: Of the Dauphins Regiment, 3 Battallions, commanded by the Count de *Montbron* Son to the Governour of *Cambray*, two whereof were Garrison Battallions; *Beauvoisin*, one Battallion, Commanded by the Count de *Vieuxbourg*; Royal Artillery, one Battallion, Commanded by Brigadier *St. Lawrens*; *Manlevrier*, two Battallions, Commanded by Brigadier

gadier Count de Mautourier; Bugey, one Battallion; Haynault, June. one Battallion; Sobré, one Battallion; Court-Suisse, one Battallion; Foix, Commanded by Count Morstein, one Battallion; La Marre, one Battallion; Nice one Battallion; Piemont, three Battallions; Navarre, one Battallion. I have given an account of the Dragoons before, which I need not repeat here. These were indeed by much the best Troops of the Garrison, and were generally very brisk Soldier-like Fellows, and very well accouter'd; As for their Independent Companies, they were in no extraordinary condition, neither have I seen an account of them.

After we had invested Namur, in order to form this important Siege, my Lord of Athlone was detach'd with most of the Cavalry to the Plains of Fleury, and so to the Pieton, to consume the Forrage thereabouts, and between Charieroy and Mons. We kept no more Horse in the Siege than was necessary for Convoys, Patrouilles, and to carry Fascines for the Works and Trenches. And this place being so strong, and the Posts about it of such a great circumference, and over two considerable Rivers, that it could not be besieged but by a numerous and strong Army, His Majesty ordered a good Reinforcement from Prince Vandermonts Army, which we have left incamped at Wouterghem. Accordingly on the 21th Major-General Ramsay was commanded with Brigadier Fitzpatrick, to march towards Namur with 14 Battallions, being the First Battallion of the First Regiment of English Guards, the First Battallion of the Scots Guards, the First Battallion of the Royal Regiment, Selwyn, Seymour, Rada, Fusiliers, Collingwood, Lauder, Saunderson, Zealand, Hanover Guards, Arents, and Weed. The same day (21st) the D. of Wirtemberg having left the Enterprize of the Kenoghe the 17th, came to the Camp at Wouterghem with the 8 Battallions Major-Gen. Churchill had commanded thither, and 11 more from Dixmuyde, of which some came that day with the Duke, and others came some days after; which made in all 19 Battallions: The 11 Battallions from Dixmuyde were, Tidcomb, Cornthorpe, Belcastel, Jutland, the Queen of Denmark, Maitland, Ferguson, Tiffeny, Buchan, Soutland, and St. Amand, besides Tennagels Regiment of Horse, and the Kings Dragoons; so that of the 27 Battallions we had before the Kenoghe, commanded by the D. of Wirtemberg, 8 remain'd in Garrison at Dixmuyde, with the Queens Dragoons, under the Command of Major-General

Ellemberg.

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Ellenberg. Our loss before the *Kenoque* amounted to 587 Soldiers killed and wounded, besides Officers. In *Tiffenys* Brigade, composed of the Regiments of *Churchill*, *Granville*, *Ingoldesby*, *Maitland*, *Ferguson*, *Tiffeny*, *Lorre*, and *Buchan*, 3 Officers kill'd, 32 wounded, and 337 Soldiers killed and wounded. In *Lesleys* Brigade, made up of the Regiments of *Brewer*, *Tidcomb*, *Comstock*, *Lesleys*, and *Graham*, 20 Soldiers killed and wounded. In *Bernstorfs* Brigade, in which were the Regiments of *Bernstorfs*, *Holle*, *Young Holstein*, *Prince Philip*, *St. Anand*, *Soutland*, *Reinhard*, and *Gobr*, 12 Officers kill'd, 3 wounded, and 208 Soldiers kill'd and wounded. In *Haxhuyfens* Brigade, made up of the Regiments of *Belcastel*, *Auer*, *Prince Christinn*, *Queen of Denmark*, 22 Soldiers kill'd and wounded. The *Dutch* and *Danish* Guards did Duty upon the D. of *Wirttemberg*, and did not rolle with the rest.

Major-General *Ramsay* having been detach'd the 21th with *Brigadier Finpatrick*, and 14 Battallions, to hasten towards *Namur*, march'd that day near *Ghent*, and incamp'd at *Marykirk*. The 22th he march'd through *Ghent*, and incamp'd at *Erp* near *Alost*. The 23th he march'd to *Vilvorde*, where Count *Nassau*, Lieutenant-General, came to put himself at the head of this Detachment. The 24th to *Velthem*, near *Louvain*. The 25th through *Louvain*; and so we incamp'd in the Retrenchments we made last Year at *Tourine Bavechein*, from whence Lieutenant-Colonel *Macartney* was sent to the King to receive further Orders; and the 26th we march'd to *Perwys*. Lieutenant-Colonel *Macartney* returned with Orders to halt the next day. We were then reinforced by the Regiments of *Tidcomb*, *Stanley* and *Maitland*, besides the First Battallion of *Dutch* Guards, which had come strait from *Dixmuyde*, and march'd this day to the Camp before *Namur*. The same day *Brigadier St. Paul* came up to *Perwys*, with the *Hanover* Regiments of *St. Paul*, *Cinquilles*, and *Hullen*. They had left *Prince Vaudemonts* Camp the 22th. The 28th Count *Nassau* and Major-General *Ramsay* march'd to *Temploux* with the Body under their command, within a League and a half of *Namur*, not far from the *Sambre*. The day before the King had remov'd his Quarters from *La Falise* nearer the Town, to the Farm of the *Maison rouge*, upon the Hill near the Village of *Flavennes* on the *Sambre*: And the same day we began to work at our Line of Circumvallation, tracing the Ruins of that which the *French* had

had made when they besieged this place, which we found ready cut out *July* to our hands, except at *Maulx*, where we made it run a little more out than the *French* had done before. Upon Count *Nassau's* arrival to *Temploux*, the two *Dutch* Regiments of *Aemb* and *Weed*, which had march'd with the *English* Detachment, march'd and took their Post with the *Dutch* in the Line of Circumvallation; and the same day a Major, a Captain, and 2 Lieutenants, of the Dragoons within *Namur*, were made Prisoners, endeavouring to get in, and were sent to *Huy*. Hitherto the *French* were not much disturbed by us in the Town of *Namur*; for we had not yet broke ground before the place; and the Water of the *Meuse* was so low that we could not get our Cannon up so soon as we expected; for when they were come up to *Huy*, the River was found so shallow, that we were forced to unload our Cannon; and put them in lesser Vessels to bring them; which as it requir'd time, so consequently it retarded very much the vigorous prosecution of the Siege: Nevertheless the King, with the Elector, went every day to visit the Posts near the Town, and among the rest, *July* 1st, as the King was riding near the Town to observe the Enemies works, a Lieutenant and Cornet of Dragoons deserted from the Enemy, and came to the King, pretending themselves to be of *Liege*, and that they would not serve against their own Forces, and the Allies of their Prince. The same day my Lord *Cms* came to the Camp at *Temploux* with six Battallions; the Second of the First Regiment of Guards, his own or the *Coldstream* Battallion of Guards, with the Regiments of *Trelawney*, *Ingoldestby*, *Nassau*, and *Heyden*. The last, being *Dutch*, went into the Line of Circumvallation. My Lord *Cms* had been detach'd from Prince *Vaudemont's* Army the 24th of *June*, with ten Battallions, but at *Vilvoorde* he received Orders to send back *Mackays* Regiment, and three more *Dutch*, to *Alost*: From *Alost* Colonel *Mackays* and Count *d'Obins* Regiments went back to Prince *Vaudemont*, but the other two went to reinforce the Garrison of *Aeth*. For upon our undertaking of this Siege, the Marechal of *Villeroy* (whom we have left incamped near *Courtray*, without the Line) had passed the *Scheeld* near *Pottes* and *Escanaffe*, lying with his Army on both sides the River to be in readines to follow the Orders of the *French* Court in this important conjuncture; and *Aeth* being now expos'd to the Enemies Army, these two Regiments were commanded from *Alost* to reinforce that Garrison; and besides, the Prince of *Anhalt* Brigadier, was sent with two Battallions more from Prince *Vaudemont's* Army to command there, where he got with some difficulty.

We

July.

We were so long before *Namur* without breaking ground against the Town, that people began to talk very variously about this Siege; as if we had not design'd it, but rather (having lodg'd a strong Garrison in this place) to undertake an easier work, and besiege *Charleroy*; for from the 23rd of *June* that the Town was invested, to this time, we had done nothing but work'd at our Line of Circumvallation, and made our Bridges of Communication; one upon the *Sambre*, between *Flavennes* and the Abbey of *Malogne*; the second upon the *Meuse*, above *Namur*, towards *Dinant*; and the third upon the *Meuse*, below *Namur*, towards *Huy*. But the true reason of our slowness proceeded from our want of Cannon, part of which came up the last day of *June*; and then we opened the Trenches the day following, being the 1st day of *July*. The *Dutch* broke ground at night near the Village of *Bouge*, upon the Plain, before the Retrenchments and cover'd ways the Enemies had made upon this Hill from whence the Town is commanded. Major-General *Fagel* had the Trenches, with six *Dutch* Battallions. We did not advance our work very far this night, because the Trench was flank'd from the Castle, which could easily fire over the Town here; for which reason we were obliged to make Traverses in the Trench to cover our selves from the Cannon of the *Terra Nova*; so that the Work could not be so far advanced as it would have been, if we had been obliged only to make a simple Trench. The Enemies fired very briskly to hinder our Workmen, particularly from an old Tower which they had just before their cover'd way, called *la Tour de Cocklé*. The *Brandenburgs* of t^other side of the *Meuse* work'd to make a Battery upon the height of *St. Barbe*, to beat in reverse upon the Enemies within their cover'd way upon the Hill of *Bouge*. The 2^d Major General *Salisch* had the Trenches, and Major General *Fagel* had the misfortune to be shot in the Neck as he was dismounting, but without danger. We work'd at a little Battery of three pieces of Cannon near the Village of *Bouge*, to play upon the Tower of *Cocklé*; and this night we advanced considerably our Trenches; and in both these nights we had not above 16 Men killed and wounded. The 3^d the King declar'd Brigadiers *Lindeboom* and *Heutelem*, Major Generals; and the Colonels *Frisheim* and *Heyden*, Brigadiers in their places. The same day one of the Electors Chaplains was returned to the Kings Quarter by the Enemies: They had made him Prisoner the day before near their Line, between the *Sambre* and the *Meuse*, where his Curiosity had carried him.

This

This day our Cannon began to play ; a Battery of three *July*. pieces of Cannon from the Village de *Bouge* against the old Tower, and from the edge of the height of St. *Barbe*, being a *Brandenburgh* Battery of six or seven pieces of Cannon, which fir'd over the *Meuse* in reverse within the Enemy's Retrenchments upon the Hill of *Bouge*. At night the Enemy lessened their Fire, and we advanced our Work considerably.

The 4th, early in the morning, Brigadier *St. Paul* was detach'd back from Count *Nassau's* Camp at *Temploux* to reinforce Prince *Vaudemont*, with the *Hanover* Guards, the Battalions of *St. Paul*, *Cingvilles*, *Hulsen*, and *Zee-lands* ; and indeed we were in some trouble and pain at this time about Prince *Vaudemont*. For the *Marechal de Villeroi*, who had advanced as far as the *Scheld* at *Portes* and *Escauffe*, expecting Orders to have march'd to the relief of *Namur*, or to undertake some Siege for a Diversion, received Orders to repass the *Lys* to attack Prince *Vaudemont* in his Camp at *Wontergem* ; which, if it had succeeded, would have been an effectual way to raise the Siege of *Namur*. 'Tis a very ealie thing to find Miscarriages and Faults in ill Success ; and when an Enemy has come to the worse by taking wrong measures, tis no hard matter to tell how he might have done better. The Attempt upon Prince *Vaudemont* was doubtful ; for either *Villeroi* may come to the worse, or the Prince may retreat : But if whilst *Villeroi* was advanced as far as the *Scheld*, the *French* King had undertaken the Siege of *Arth* or *Andenard*, one of these two places must of necessity have fallen into his Hands, whilst we were besieging *Namur* ; or we must have raised the Siege to have hindered it. However, whether it was, that the Enemies (who had no other designs but to act defensively) had not prepar'd themselves for a Siege, or whatever other reason there was for it, *Villeroi* eas'd us of the Jealousie we were in for *Arth* and *Andenarde*, and received orders to repass the *Lys*. For this end he made his Army as strong as possibly he could, and order'd Monsieur de *Xi-*

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menes Lieutenant-General, and *Pracontal*, Major-General, who were near *Mons* with a good Detachment of Horse, to come and join him: Being reinforced with these Troops, he ordered Bridges to be made upon the *Lys* the 2d. at night at *Vive St. Eloy*, where he pass'd that River the 3d. and encamp'd at *St. Barbon*. *Montal* at the same time had Orders to march with the Body under his command from the Neighbourhood of *Kenoque* towards *Thielt*. Prince *Vaudemont* being informed of this motion of the Enemy's, made a movement of his Camp at *Wouterghem*, to bring his Right more to the Rear to take up the rising Ground of *Arseel*, which he thought more defensible. This was the third in the Evening; the Prince ordered then Retrenchments to be made upon the Left towards *Wacken* and the *Lys*; and the 4th. the Army retrench'd and fortified upon the Right all the rising Ground of *Arseel*; and the Regiments of *Strathnaver* and *George Hamilton*, with Brigadier *O Farrel*, came from *Deinsle* to the Camp to reinforce our Army, the Garri-son being supplied by Detachments. Prince *Vaudemont* had then about fifty Battallions, and fifty one Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons; and with these Forces he was then resolv'd to expect the *Marechal de Villeroy*, and to venture the issue of a Battle in his Retrenchments, which he had made very strong; though *Villeroy* had near the double of his number, and that Prince *Vaudemont* had not above 36000 men. Whilst we were working at our Retrenchments at *Arseel*, the French Army, commanded by the *Marechal de Villeroy*, was marching in the morning towards our Camp, with their Left upon our Right near *Caneghem*, and their Right towards our Left at *Benterghem* and *Wacken*. We had a Dutch Major posted with two hundred Foot at *Inghelmonster* upon the River *Mandel*; the Castle, or Gentleman's House was palissaded and moted, from whence he interrupted the Enemy's march for some time, who had a Colonne to march by this place: His Post being strong and palissaded, he would not surrender till they brought Cannon against him;

him; and then he surrender'd himself and Detachment Prisoners of War. Some of the *French* Officers would have had him made an Example, for pretending to hinder the march of a Royal Army with a handful of men, but on the contrary, the Marechal of *Villeroy* approved of his Courage and Bravery, and was pleas'd to applaud it.

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The Marechal de *Villeroy* came early enough in presence of our Army that day to have attack'd it, and to have decided the Fate of our Army by a Battle: But whether it was that he found our Camp strongly fortified, and that he would not then hazard it, or that he had orders to stay till *Montal* had taken the Posts in the Rear of our Right, between *Arfeel* and *Wirk*, to attack us there, and that he thought it more sure and expedient to stay till then. He remained in presence of our Army that Evening, expecting to have attack'd the Prince very early the next morning, and, in a manner, to have caught him in a Net, by invading him upon the Right. Prince *Vaudemont* was informed of this motion of Monsieur de *Montal*'s. Our Army was then posted in the Retrenchment, expecting the Enemy; and though *Montal* had already pass'd *Thielt*, and was drawing near to *Caneghem*, Prince *Vaudemont* chang'd Resolution, and thought it very hazardous to venture a Battle which promis'd the total ruin of his Army; and then, though the time was urgent and pressing, he immediately, with a most admirable Judgment, resolv'd upon, and contriv'd a Retreat. The Prince had very wisely provided for such an Accident in the morning, by ordering all the Baggage to load immediately, and to march by *Dénse* to *Ghent*, that it might not embarrass the motions of the Army. The Prince order'd first the Cannon to be drawn off the Batteries, and to march towards *Dénse*; which was done so secretly, that the Enemies did not perceive it. He had wisely order'd the Artillery to be moving from Battery to Battery all the Afternoon, so that when it went clear off, the Enemies thought it had been but the ordinary motion. After, the two Lines of Foot march'd up-

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on the Left, along the Retrenchment. To cover this march of the Foot, the Prince ordered a Body of Horse to come and post in the Retrenchment, as 'twas quitted by the Foot. The Foot march'd with their Pikes and Colours trailing to conceal their march; neither did the Enemies perceive this motion till the Cavalry mounted again, and abandon'd the Retrenchment, and then the Infantry was already got in the bottom between *Arseel* and *Wouterghem*, marching towards *Deinse*. At the same time that the Foot were filing off from the Retrenchment, the Prince ordered Monsieur *d'Anverquerque*, with the Right Wing of Horse, interlined with *Collier's* Brigade of Foot, to make a Line facing towards *Caveghem*, extending himself from the Windmill of *Arseel* towards *Winck*. This motion was to make *Montal* believe that this Line was design'd to oppose his Attempt upon the Rear of our Right; but his secret Orders were to march off by *Winck* to *Nevel*, and so to *Ghent*. At the same time that the Foot march'd by *Wouterghem* and *Deinse*, my Lord *Rockford*, who was posted with the Left Wing of Horse and two Battallions towards the *Lys*, made the Rear Guard towards the Left, with a Line of Foot upon one side, and three Squadrons of *Eppinger* upon the other. All this was so contriv'd by the Prince, from the Right to the Left, that the Army disappear'd all at once, just as if it had vanish'd out of the Enemy's Sight. The Prince, and the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, and other Generals, kept to the Retrenchments till all was march'd off; forming, with themselves, Domesticks and Attendants, a little Body of Horse, still to impose upon the Enemy, and followed the Army as soon as 'twas all got off. The Enemies finding themselves cheated, did what they could to overtake and fall upon our Rear: *Montal* particularly endeavoured to fall upon that Body commanded by Monsieur *d'Anverquerque*, which march'd off by *Winck* to *Nevel*. He overtook the Rear with some Squadrons of Horse and Dragons; But our Desfiles were good, and Brigadier *Collier* had ordered all the Granadiers of his Brigade to the Rear of all, to face the Enemy from time to time

time as they advanced in their Defiles ; which was so well *July* contrived, that the Granadiers with their Fire kept the Enemies at a distance, and made the Retreat good, and *Mental* could not do us the least harm. When they had fail'd here, they endeavour'd to fall upon the Rear of our body of Foot, which was brought up by Count *de Noyelles* Lieutenant-General. They order'd a Line of Foot to advance, with some Horse and Dragoons ; but the Foot was got already so far that they could not hurt them. However two Squadrons of their Dragoons put green Boughs in their Hats, which is our sign of Battle, and spoke some *French* and some *English*, as if they had been some of our own Reer-Guard : It was then the dusk of the Evening ; and with this Stratagem they were suffer'd to come up close to our Rear of Foot, and march'd with them a little way, till they came to a convenient place, that they fir'd upon our Rear, and then fell in with their Swords. This put the first Battallion in great disorder ; but the other immediately facing about, oblig'd the Enemies to retire. They kill'd us several Men, and made some Prisoners : The *Luxemburg* Regiment of *Luck* suffer'd most in this occasion. And this is the only loss we receiv'd from the Enemy in this great and renowned Retreat ; which is as fine a piece of the Art of War as can be read of in History, and which can hardly be parallell'd in it ; which has shew'd more the Art, Conduct, and Prudence of a General, than if the Prince had gain'd a considerable Victory : And this is the Sense his Majesty was pleas'd to express of it in a Letter he writ to Prince *Vaudemont* upon this occasion. By this Prince *Vaudemont* basted all the Enemy's Designs, which aimed at no less than the loss of *Flanders*, by the ruin of his Army ; and for this Reason had laid aside all thoughts of besieging *Arr* or *Audenarde*, to get *Newport*, and so to have a passage free within our Canals, which cover the *Spanish Flanders*. This would not only have been the Consequence of the Prince's defeat, but likewise the raising of the Siege of *Namur* must have follow'd it.

The

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The Prince having made his Retreat in this order, and the Army being pass'd *Deinse*, and got as far as *Nevel* in the way to *Ghent*, 'twas order'd to halt; and rest there for that night: But Prince *Vaudemont* (as he himself afterwards said it) remembred a Maxim of that Great General, *Charles IV. Duke of Lorrain*, his Father; That when an Army is upon the Retreat, it must be sure to retreat out of the Enemy's reach; for which Reason he sent Orders to Sir *Henry Belasis* to march immediately with the Foot to *Ghent*; and the Army came to *Mary-Krk* that night, under the Walls of *Ghent*, without *Bruges-Port*; and it was all got here by six a Clock the next morning. Whilst the Army was upon the halt at *Nevel*, Major-General *Churchill*, being just by the House where he had his Quarter the last Spring, when we form'd a Camp between *Deinse* and *Ghent* (as the Enemies were working at their new Lines) went in, to rest himself, and order'd a Sergeant and twelve Men of the next Regiment for a Guard upon it: But as the Army march'd on, the Regiment did not send to call off the Sergeant and his twelve Men, and the whole Regiment and Army march'd without their knowledge; they still expected to have found the Army by them the next morning; Major General *Chuechill*, being fatigu'd, went to sleep; Lieutenant-Colonel *Godolphin* of Sir *Bevil Granville's* Regiment was with him, and Major *Negus* of the Major-General's Regiment, and Captain *Lloyd* his *Aide de Camp*. The next morning very early, as they were getting up, they found that the Army was march'd on, and the Centries gave notice that a French Party was just upon them. They call'd in the Sergeant and six men (the rest being dispers'd Centries) into the House to provid that it was no Party, but Marauders of the Army, who came to plunder the Country. The six Soldiers being got into the House, and the Doors shut up, fir'd upon the French, which made them retreat. In the mean time the Major-General made all haste to endeavour to make his escape; and being got out of the House the

the French Maroders had rally'd with their Camarades to July. force the House; so he fell in the Hands of two of them, who plunder'd him, took his Gold, his Watch, his Coat, and Cravat; but being jealous of one another, they were for dividing immediately the Spoil; and so they spoke to the Major-General to set down by a Hedge, and that if he offered to stir, they were so many about the House that they would certainly shoot him. They got on the other side of the Hedge to share that which they would not trust with one another: Whilst they were busie at this work, the Major-General seeing no body to observe him, slipp'd to the other side of another Hedge hard by; and so having two Hedges between him and them, he got out of their sight. He pass'd by one of their Centries, who took him for one of the French Army, and ask'd him which way the Army march'd, to which the Major-General answer'd accordingly, and so made his escape, and got to our Army at *Mary-Kirk*, having marched most on Foot in his Boots. As for Lieutenant-Colonel *Godolphin*, Major *Negus*, and Captain *Lloyd*, which were still in the House, they had not so good Fortune; but the House was soon invironed: The Maroders came with a Drum to make them believe they had an Officer with them; and so these Gentlemen, expecting good Treatment from an Officer, yielded themselves Prisoners of War: But as soon as the Door was open, the mobb of Soldiers got in, and fell on plundering. There was a great deal of Baggage in the House, as Saddles and Furniture for Horses, and in the Barn several good Horses. Those that got in first minded only the Plunder; others follow'd, who finding no other Booty, stripp'd Colonel *Godolphin* naked, and had him away Prisoner in this condition: Major *Negus* and Captain *Lloyd* were not treated quite so ill, having some of their Cloaths left them. But they were all carried Prisoners to the *Marechal de Villeroy*, who made some Excuses for their ill Treatment, and was himself very civil to them: He gave them immediatly their Liberty, and desired they should

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should stay no longer but to refresh themselves. He invited them to Dinner the next day, and so sent them back without Ransom.

The Marechal de Villeroy having slipp'd this opportunity of falling upon Prince Vandemont, by his wife and happy Retreat, march'd with the French Army to Rousselaer; and Prince Vandemont, who had march'd all night as far as Mary Kirk under the Walls of Ghent, halted here till nine of the Clock in the morning, that he judg'd all the Straglers were got up to the Army, and so march'd through Ghent, and incamp'd without Brussels Port. And as Prince Vandemont foresaw that the Enemies having miss'd this opportunity would march towards Newport, so twelve Battallions had orders not to pitch their Tents, but to be ready to march under the command of Sir Henry Bellasis Lieutenant General; but the Army marching through Ghent, and the Baggage, this Detachment could not repass the Town to march towards Bruges till the next day early in the morning. Brigadier Offerel was left in Deinse, and a Swedish Regiment, besides a Detachment. Prince Vandemont had writ a Letter the 4th. to the King, to give him an account of his Circumstances, and of the motions of the Enemy to attack him; which made us very anxious before Namur for the success of that Affair. The next day in the morning he sent an Express to the King, to give his Majesty an account of his successful Retreat, which the King received at night; which good News caus'd an universal Joy before the Town, and dissipated all the Apprehensions we had for the safety of Prince Vandemont's Army. This brings me back again from Flanders to speak of the progress of the Siege of Namur.

The 4th. the English Army employed in this Siege were like to lose all their money coming from Louvain under an Escorte of about 100 Horse, and 50 of Dops's Dragoons. Mr. Hill, the Pay-master-general of his Majesty's Forces

Forces was with them : They met, by *Perwys*, at a *Le-July*.
 file, with a good Party of the Enemy's Horse and Dra-
 goons from *Charleroy*, which at first made ours give way,
 thinking them stronger than really they were. The Pay-
 masters of the Regiment had put their money into a
 Waggon, which the Enemy overthrew, and were taking
 out the Horses : In the mean time, the Officer com-
 manding our Party, who before had done his best to
 make his people stand, rallied them again ; who find-
 ing that the Enemy were not so strong as at first they
 apprehended them, came on upon them, and so the
 Enemy were obliged to retire in their turn. But the
 Waggon being over-turned, several Regiments lost their
 money in the confusion, some taken by the Enemy, and
 some by our own Troopers : However, the Enemy be-
 ing near our Camp, and afraid of another Party, went
 off as fast they could to *Charleroy*, their Garrison, having
 no great occasion to brag of their Booty, which they quit-
 ted as easily as they got it. *Mr. Hill* was in a Coach,
 but he made his escape upon a Led-Horse. The same
 day Lieutenant-Colonel *Billing* of *Schryn's* Regiment was
 commanded with 300 men to take Post upon the rising
 Ground of this side the *Sambre*, over-against the House of
 the other side, called the *Ballance*, where the Enemy had
 a good Guard to defend the Passage of the River. This
 was in order to make some Batteries upon the side of
 this Hill, to dislodge the Enemy from the *Ballance* and
 the Abbey of *Salsen*. This Post was pretty warm at
 first, being expos'd to the fire of the Battery of two,
 upon the end of the Enemy's Line, of which we have
 before given an account. But our men soon put them-
 selves under Cover, and this Post was daily relieved with
 a Lieutenant-Colonel and 300 men, till we had gain'd the
 Passage of the *Sambre*. At night Major-General *Huklom*
 commanded the Trenches. The 5 h. or about this time,
 Baron *Fleming* Velt Marechal-General of the Elector of
Brandenburgh's Forces, came to the Camp before *Namur*.

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and took his Quarter on the other side of the *Mense*, with the *Brandenburgh* Troops under his Command, which hitherto had been commanded by the Lieutenant-General Baron *Heyden*. The same day it was resolved, that the *English* Forces incamp'd at *Temp'oux*, should open the Trench upon the Right of the *Enemys* Retrenchment, directing their Approaches towards the old Tower of *Cocklé*; That three *English* Regiments should mount the Trenches here, and three *Dutch* upon the Left towards the *Mense* where they had opened the Trench, near the Village of *Bouge*. Accordingly in the Evening, my Lord *Curtis* Brigadier was commanded with the Regiments, *Royal*, *Schryn*, and *Trelawny*, for this Work; and Major-General *Salisch* had the Trenches. The Engineer missed in the night the Ground where we were to begin to work, which was in a bottom upon the Right of the *Enemy's* Retrenchment or covered way: And so these three Regiments returned without breaking Ground. The 6th. Major-General *Lindeboom* mounted the Trenches; and Brigadier *Fitzpaterick*, with the Regiments of *Symour* and *Columbine* (being that lately commanded by the Marquis de *Rada*, Son to the Marquis de *Montpouillan*, who dyed of a Fever at *Bruges* the beginning of the Campaign, and the Regiment was given to Lieutenant-Colonel *Columbine*, Captain of the Guards, who had been Lieutenant-Colonel to it in the time of Colonel *Babington*) the third was the Regiment of *Fusiliers*. This night these Regiments opened the Trench before the *Enemy's* covered way upon the Hill of *Bouge*, taking the opportunity of the hollow ground to begin their work very near the *Enemy*. Captain *Thilips* of *Schryn's* Regiment was wounded with the Workmen: Thus the Trenches were mounted upon the Right by the *King's* Forces, three Battallions commanded by a Brigadier; and by the *States* Forces, three Battallions upon the Left, commanded by a *Dutch* Brigadier, making two Attacks upon Right and Left, under the Command of

a Major-General. 200 men were commanded every night upon each Attack, with two Captains, and other Officers proportionably to work and advance the Trenches, whilst the Regiments of the Trenches covered their Work (which they did under the shelter of Wooll-sacks) with their Fire; which generally continued more or less the whole Night. The 7th. Major-General *Heunkelom* had the Trenches, with my Lord *Cutts's* Brigadier upon the Right, and the Battallions of *Tidcomb*, *Stanley*, and *Collingwood*. (I could not get a List of the rowling of the Dutch Brigadiers and Regiments upon the Left, so that I must pass it over.) Captain *Gaubert* of Colonel *Ingoldesby's* Regiment and Enginier, and another Enginier of *La Meloniere's* Regiment were killed in the Work this night.

The 8th. several of the Regiments encamp'd at *Temploux* had Orders to march in the Lines of Circumvallation, being the first Battallion of the Royal Regiment, the Fusiliers, *Ingoldesby*, *Saunderson*, *Mastland*, and *Lander*. We continued still to fire with our small Battery upon the Hill against the old Tower, and among the Palissades of the cover'd way. The *Brandenburghers* did the same from their Battery upon the edge of the Hill of *St. Barbe*; but being too far from the *Meuse*, and to fire over this River upon the Enemy in their Works upon the Hill of *Bouge*, it could not do very great execution: But to make more serviceable Batteries of this side, and to bring them nearer to the *Meuse*, the *Brandenburghs* had opened the Trench (the 1st.) against the Enemy's Work, which they had to cover the *Fauxbourg de Jambe*, to drive them out of this place. The Castle commanded all the bottom between the height of *St. Barbe* and the *Meuse*; for which reason the *Brandenburgh* Troops were forced at first to open their Trench very high up the *Meuse* towards the Bridge of Communication, and so to work downwards towards the *Fauxbourg de Jambe*; and by this time they had considerably advanced their Work. But this day the Enemy made a Sally about two in the Afternoon upon the *Brandenburghers* Trenches, which

July. was commanded by a Colonel, The Enemy were reckoned about 1200 strong, being most Dragoons, and two Squadrons of them mounted: The *Brandenburghers* were at first forced to give way; the Colonel that commanded was killed, being a *French* Refugee, a Lieutenant Colonel, and 100 Soldiers killed and wounded. The Enemies levelled 150 paces of their trenches; but the *Brandenburghers* stalled, and being reinforced with some Horse, they regain'd their Post, and drove the Enemy back to the *Fauxbourg de Jambe*, who had the Count *de Grammont* Colonel of Dragoons wounded upon this occasion, and about thirty men killed and wounded. This is the only Sally the *French* made during the Siege of the Town.

In the Evening Major-General *Ramsay* was commanded to make an Assault upon the covered way which the Enemies had upon the Hill of *Bouge*, with the five Battalions of Guards which were here, to be employed in the Siege; the other two remained with Prince *Vaudemont*: These Battalions were two of the first Regiment of *English* Guards, the *Coldstream* Battallion of Guards, of which my Lord *Cuts* is Colonel, the first Battallion of *Dutch* Guards, and the first of *Scots* Guards, besides a Detachment of fifteen Grenadiers throughout the other Regiments of his Majesty's Forces here. The Attack was disposed on this manner: This Body was to form two Attacks, the one upon the Right of the Tower of *Cockle*, the other upon the Left, each Attack to begin with 120 Fusiliers, commanded for that purpose out of the Regiments, and 120 Grenadiers; the Fusiliers to march first, each carrying a large Fascine before him, and his Fusil ready, being drawn up in three Ranks; the Grenadiers immediately to follow, each to carry three Grenades; they were to advance in this manner towards the Line which they were to attack, and then, when they were come within forty paces of the Enemy's Work, the Grenadiers were to divide to the Right and Left of the Fusiliers, and to fire their Arms by Pelotons, and then.

then to advance; clear to the Enemy's Palissades to fire in *July*.
 their Grenades; after that, the Fusiliers were to throw down
 their Fascines, and then to make all the Fire they could;
 the Grenadiers were to be followed by 100 Workmen
 to each Attack, and two or three Ingeniers, the Work-
 men to carry Wooll-sacks and Gabions, and post them
 most conveniently to drive the Enemy from their Works;
 100 Grenadiers besides were to carry Fascines, as the Fusi-
 liers, and march equally with them, and 50 men behind
 them, with an Enginier to plant them as the rest; and these
 were to march in the Center, between the two Attacks,
 against the old Tower; as many Grenadiers were to be
 disposed in the same manner upon the Right of all; the
 Battallions were immediately to follow, and sustain
 the Fusiliers and Grenadiers, and drive the Enemy from
 their Works. The first Palissades being gain'd, we were
 to lodge our selves there, and to make use of the Ene-
 my's rais'd Work for a Parapet: The Regiments in the
 Trenches were to be ready to march out, and sustain
 them upon occasion; the Signal, to be one of the Ar-
 tillery Colours rais'd upon the highest of the *Dutch*
 Trenches, and then all were to fall on; which was
 accordingly done about seven in the Evening. Major-
 General *Ramsay* ordered none of the Battallions should
 fire till they could put their Pieces in the Enemies Pa-
 lissades, and to march with their Arms shoulder'd; which
 he saw executed himself. The Guards march very bold-
 ly with their Arms shoulder'd, and sustained the Ene-
 mies Fire till they came up to the Palissades, and then
 they gave a full fire, which put the *French* in some
 confusion: Nevertheless they still disputed the Re-
 trenchment; and after a little time they were forced
 to quit it, and the Guards remain'd Masters of the Pa-
 lissade. The Enemies Palissades being gain'd, the Major-
 General order'd our Men to break them, and to get into
 the cover'd way: Our Soldiers being flush'd, were very
 eager to go forward without bidding: Having gained
 this covered way, nothing could hold them; but they
 went

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went on very furiously, and attack'd the Palissades of the second covered way, which they gained after a short dispute, and the Enemies were in such a Consternation, that they soon abandoned them; all that their Officers could do could not keep them up, but our Men got in with them, and pursu'd them Sword in Hand, among all their Forts which they had upon the Brow of this Hill, and so down to the very Counterscarp of the Tower before the *Porte de Fer*; the most forward went thus far: But the rest made a great Slaughter among the *French* that had got into the Stone-pits, which are very common upon the side of this Hill, where they endeavour'd in the confusion to conceal themselves from the Fury of our Soldiers: But the Forts made a considerable fire and killed us many men, who were very thick all about them. Where the *Dutch* Guards attack'd upon the Right, the Enemies disputed their Post very hard, and held them to it: They were sustained by my Lord *George Hamilton's* first Battallion, who had his share in the Honour of the Action, though 'twas not this Regiment's turn to mount the Trenches; but being at hand in the Line of Circumvallation, my Lord received Orders to be ready with his Regiment; Brigadier *Fitz-Patrick* marched at the Head of it with his known Bravery: The *Dutch* Guards (notwithstanding the resistance they met with) carried the Palissades they attack'd, and the Royal Regiment maintain'd it, and pushed on with the rest; and indeed they all did wonders in this Attack: And when they were once got in the first Palissades, there was no distinction of Battallions, but all mixed with one another, and the Soldiers were very willing to obey their next Officer, without distinction; so that I shall omit the due praise which every Regiment deserved upon this occasion, as well the Regiments of the Trenches as the Guards, some of which were concerned in the Attack, as the Fusiliers, *Tidcomb*, &c. The fire continued till past nine of the Clock, and both the Regiments that mounted and dismounted the Trenches remained to make good the Attack.

tack. My Lord *Cutts* had the Trenches the night before, *July*
 with the Regiments of *Tidcomb*, *Stanley*, and *Collingwood*,
 and did not dismount till the whole Attack was over,
 where he hazarded himself very freely, as he does up-
 on all occasions of Service. Brigadier *Fitz-patrick* being to
 mount the Trenches with the Regiments of *Lauder*, *In-*
goldesby, *Saunderson*, and *Maitland*, and Brigadier *Frisheim*,
 with the *Dutch*, relieved the Posts which had been gained :
 The Guards come off about mid-night, and marched
 back to the Camp at *Temploux*, where they came very
 early in the morning, after having gained a very great
 Reputation in the Attack : For whereas they were on-
 ly to to gain the outer covered way, by the disposition of
 the Attack ; yet they beat the Enemies from all the Re-
 trenchments they had upon this Hill, and pursued them
 among their Forts, down the Hill to the very *Porte de*
Fer, where most of them were killed at the very Palis-
 sade ; but several of our Men that had advanced so far,
 were made Prisoners ; among the rest, Lieutenant-
 Colonels *Pierce* and *Morrison*, Captains of the second
 Regiment of *English* Guards, Ensign *Arkins* of the
 same Regiment, and Ensign *Ross* of the *Scots* Guards,
 and several Soldiers. Major-General *Ramsay*, who
 had the conduct of this Attack, had his Horse wound-
 ed under him with a Musket-shot, and his Servant's
 Horse was killed just by him with a Cannon-ball,
 which came very thick from the Castle, which fir'd
 over the Town here. He had the thanks of the King for
 this great Success, who was present in the whole As-
 sion, and the Compliments of the chief Generals ; and
 Prince *Vaudemont* writ him a Letter of Congratulation up-
 on this occasion.

If the *English* did such considerable Actions in this At-
 tack, the *Dutch* were not idle upon the Left, but at the
 same Signal with ours they marched out of their Tren-
 ches, and attacked the Left of the Enemies Retrenchments
 towards the *Meuse*. Major-General *Salsch* commanded
 the

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the Trenches, this night and the Attack of this side, with the Regiments of the Trenches, and those that were to mount, in all 7 or 8 Battallions. The Enemies Fire was more opiniatre of this side than it had been upon the Right of our Attack; which caused a considerable slaughter among the *Dutch* Regiments; but in spite of their resistance they gained the Work, and beat the Enemies from their Renchments. The Regiments of *Salisch*, and another *Dutch*, *Oxensten*, and *Braba* of the *Svedes*, suffered very much in this Action; for which reason the two first were sent to Garrison in *Maestricht*, and the two last to *Huy*; and four other Pattallions were sent from *Maestricht* to take up their place in the Line of Circumvallation, being the Regiments of *Du Thiel*, *Anhalt d'Essau*, and (if I am not mistaken) two *Swiss* Battallions of *Lochman*. The Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the Regiment of *Salisch* was killed, and the Major wounded, with several other Officers killed and wounded, of which I have not seen a particular account. As for our own loss, I shall here insert as exact an account of it as possibly I can. In the Brigade of Guards, who were most concerned in this Action, we had 177 Soldiers killed, and 366 wounded, 41 missing, supposed Prisoners. In the first Regiment of the *English* Guards, they had Officers killed, Lieutenant-Colonel *Robinson*, who commanded the second Battallion, Captains, *Montague* and *Hide*, and Ensign *Cavendish*; Lieutenant-Colonel *Davis* and Captain *Upcor*, dead of their Wounds: Wounded, Lieutenant-Colonel *How*, Captains, *Evans*, *Etheridge*, *Newton*, *Jane*, and *Anstin*; Ensigns, *Clerk*, *St. Dennis*, and *Desaulnais*. In the second Regiment of *English* Guards, killed Captain *Wesson*, and Ensign *Holmes*: Ensign *Whiterong* dead of his Wounds: Wounded, Colonel *Matthews* Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment: Lieutenant Colonels, *Edgeworth*, *Jones*, and *Pierce*, and Captain *Markham*, Ensigns *Hill*, and *Miller*, and Adjutant *Wyvil*; Prisoners, Lieutenant-Colonels, *Pierce* and *Morrison*, and Ensign *Atkins*. In the *Dutch* Guards, killed, Captain *Hooghwitz*, and Adjutant

Verhoop

Verboop : wounded, Lieutenant-Colonels *Gaudefker*, *Hatz*, *July*,
ler, and *Pagnies*; Captains *Tilly* and *Boisroux*, and En-
 sign *Windefcim*. In the Scots Guards, killed, Captain *St.*
Clair; Ensign *Borthwick* dead of his Wounds; Ensign *Rosi*
 Prisoner, and dead since of his Wounds; Wounded,
 Lieutenant-Colonel *John Hamilton*, Captain *Southerland*,
 and Ensign *Iyster*. I shall add to those, Lieutenant-Co-
 lonel *Hume* Commandant of my Lord *Lornes* Regiment,
 son to the Earl of *Argyle*, then in Garrison in *Dix-*
mayde, who came a Volontier to see the Siege; he wait-
 ed upon Major-General *Ramsay* in this Occasion, and
 received a Wound in the Shoulder, of which he died
 since at *Li-ge*. Of my Lord *George Hamilton's*, or the
 Royal Regiment, kill'd, Captain *anderson*, Lieutenant
Penfather, and Ensign *Colbourn*; Captain *Dixon* dead of
 his Wounds. My Lord *George Hamilton* received a Contu-
 sion upon the Elbow, and Captain *Hamilton*, and En-
 signs *Carre* and *Vernal* were wounded. In *Schwyn's* Regi-
 ment, Lieutenant *Gyles* and *Hamilton* were wounded, one
 with the Grenaders, and the other with the Work-
 men. In *Trelawny's*, Captain *Redy* was wounded with the
 Workmen. In *Tidcomb's* Regiment, which had the
 Trenches, Lieutenant, *Rivasson* killed; dead of their
 Wounds, Captain *Carew*, and Ensign *Ferret*: Wounded,
 Captains *Pope Jackson* and *Forbes*, and Ensign *Cormack*.
 In *Goldingwood's* Regiment, Lieutenant *Lee* wounded.
 In Colonel *Ingoldesby's*, one of those that mounted the
 Trenches this night, killed, Captain *Hamilton* and Lieuten-
 ant *Jassant*. In *vananderson's*, Lieutenant *Swain* killed:
 wounded, Captain *Knight* and Lieutenant *Bernard*. In
Maitland's, killed, Captain *Melvil* with the Workmen,
 and Lieutenant *Arrot* with the Grenadiers; Captain *Gor-*
don of the Grenadiers wounded. I have not seen the List
 of *Lauder's*. As for our loss among the soldiers it was
 generally computed, that we had in all in the *English*
 and *Dutch* Attacks about 500 men killed, and about
 1200 wounded; and that our whole Loss, Officers,
 and Soldiers, put out of Battle, amounted to near

July. 1800 men at most, and this was the only assault where we had any considerable loss before the Town.

The Enemies had their choicest Troops for the defence of these Retrenchments upon the Hill, and as soon as they perceived that we designed an attack upon this place, they ordered a great body of Foot and their best Dragoons to march out of the Town, and to reinforce their Post upon the Hill, we could see them march very easily from the King's Quarter. So that (reinforcement and all) they had 8 or 9 Regiments of foot besides Dragoons within the retrenchments. 'Tis certain that we made a very great slaughter among them, when once our Soldiers got in and pursued them; they lay very thick in the pits, and up and down their retrenchments; but because the Besieged always conceal their losses as much as they can, we could not get a perfect account of it; but 'tis very reasonable to think that their loss was not much inferior to ours. They had a Brigadier kill'd in this occasion, the Count de Maulivrier, and two Colonels, the Count de Merstein Colonel of the Regiment of Foix, the Marquis de Vieuxbourg Colonel of the Regiment of Beauvoisis, and the Count d'Albert Colonel of the Dauphins Dragoons dangerously wounded, besides several other Officers. We intercepted afterwards a Letter from Monsieur de Megigny to Monsieur Barbesieux Secretary of State and War, which gave him an account of this Attack; that they had defended it very vigorously, but that finding by our pouring in still of fresh Troops upon them, that we were resolved to carry these works (cost what it would) had at last quitted them, to reserve their Troops for a more necessary defence, and that they had made a great slaughter amongst us, having lost 4 or 500 of their own. This was the account sent to Court, which we intercepted. I must not forget to speak of a Battery which the Bavarians made of two pieces of Cannon near the Sambre against the end of the Enemies Line, and another of the same number a little more to the left, which began to fire upon the Enemies lodg'd in the Fascine work at the

the end of the Line) just at the time of our attack upon *July*.
the Hill of *Bouge*.

The Evening of this Assault we began to mount four Regiments of the *English*, and four *Dutch*, Major General *Salisch* and Brigadier *Fitz-Patrick*, as we have said before, had the Trenches, the Kings Regiments were, *Lauder*, *Ingoldesby*, *Sanderson* and *Maitland* : The same Evening more Artillery and Ammunitions came from *Huy* to the Camp under the Escorte of the *Hesse* Dragoons. Hitherto the Artillery came up but leisurely, and had as yet done but little execution, and this night we secured our lodgments in the Posts we had gained. The next We had several Waggon loads with Spades, and Shovels, and other Instruments to work in the ground, from *Louvain*. At night Major-General *Lindeboom* had the Trenches, and my Lord *Curtis* was to mount, but Colonel *Selwyn* was declared Brigadier by his Majesty, who accordingly mounted the Trenches this Evening, with the Regiments of *Nassau*, *Selwyn*, *Trelawne*, and *Seymour*. We worked to advance our Trenches towards the descent of the Hill before *St. Nicholas* his gate, to embrace the detached Bastion the Enemies had here. The *Dutch* upon the left, worked towards the *Meuse* to bring their Trench by the Jesuits House, under the Cliffs which hung over this River, upon which they worked at a Battery to flank the side of the detached Bastion. The *Brandenburgs* who had opened the Trench along the *Meuse* above the Castle the first Instant, had begun another the next, along the same River below the Town, which they had now considerably advanced, in order to make two parallel lines all along the River, to cover the Batteries we designed against *St. Nicholas* his gate, from the other side of the *Meuse*, and to bridle in the Enemies who were still masters of the *Fauxbourg de Janbe*. The 10th Major-General *Heukelom* had the Trenches, with my Lord *Curtis*, and the Regiments *Royal*, *Columbine*, *Fusiliers*, and *Tidcomb*; and this day the Regiments of *Collingwood* and *Tidcomb* had left *Temploux* to go into the line of Circumvallation. The

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same day the *Brandenbourghs* having almost finished their parallel lines along the *Meuse*, the Enemies abandoned the *Fauxbourg de Jambes*, and set it on fire; and retired to the Bastion upon the *Meuse*-bridge. More Cannon and Morters came up from *Huy*. The 11th. the rest of the King's Troops incamped at *Temploux* went into the line of Circumvallation; the Brigade of Guards incamped at the foot of the Hill below the King's quarter, near the *Sambre*, and the rest towards the Village de *Bouge*, at *Maulx* and *Bernacomen*. Count *Nassau* had his quarter at *Bernacomen*, and Major-General *Ramsay* at *Maulx*. We had now in all 78 Battalions before the Town in the whole line of Circumvallation. The Prince of *Tilly* with the *Leige* Forces was incamped of the *Condros* side of the *Meuse* to secure the Navigation of the river. At night Major-General *Ramsay* commanded the Trenches, with Brigadier *Fusi-Patrick*, who were relieved by the Regiments of *Stanley*, *Collingwood*, *Lander*, and *Ingoldsby*. As the Royal Regiment march'd out of the Trenches Major *Matilvaine* was killed with a Cannon ball from the Castle, which besides wounded Ensign *Loggin* of *Collingwoods* Regiment, and three Soldiers. His Majesty declared my Lord *George Hamilton* Brigadier in the Trenches. The same Evening we had a Battery of three pieces of Cannon upon the rising ground of this side of the *Sambre*, which began to play upon the Enemies posted in the *Ballance*. The King was every day in the Trenches from morning till night, and to lose no time had his dining Tent pitched near Lieutenant-General *Terian's* quarter at *Bouge*, to be just by the Trenches. Several persons were both killed and wounded near the King in his dayly visits of our approaches, but it pleas'd God to spare his Sacred Person in all those dangers to which he so freely expos'd himself. His Majesty was generally accompanied by the Duke of *Ormond*, my Lord *Portland*, and the Count de *Soissons*; and though 'twas contrary to orders, yet the Officers who followed the King in the Trenches were too apt to crowd about him, which made the King's going in the Trenches so much the

the more remarkable to the Enemies, and consequently *July*-
dangerous.

The 12th we had finish'd a Battery on the *Brandenbourg* side of the *Meuse*, just opposit to the Demy Bastion of St. *Nicolas* his Gate, and a round Tower, having only the River between them, and this day it began to play. At night Major-general *Salisch* had the Trenches with Brigadier *Selwyn*, and the Regiments of *Sanderson*, *Meirland*, *Nassau*, and *Selwyn*. The 13th. in the morning we had finish'd another Battery upon the River side in a Line with the former, from both which the Cannon fired very furiously against the half Moon before St. *Nicolas* his Gate, the Demy Bastion of the *Meuse*, and a thick stone *Digue* or Damme which at this place keeps up the water in the Fosse of the Town. There was in all about 30 pieces of Cannon upon these Batteries, besides a Battery upon the Hill of *Bouge* against the Enemies Forts upon the edge of this Hill; another upon the descent of the Hill to flank the detached Bastion they had here, besides a Battery of Mortars to incommode the Enemy in their Works at St. *Nicolas* his Gate where we were making our Approaches. All these Batteries began this day to make a noise, which before had done no great execution. The Town Wall was weak along the *Meuse* opposit to the left of our Batteries, for which reason the Enemies made within, parallel to the left of the *Meuse* Battery, a blind of a great height and thickness made up with Earth and Fascines: the rest of the Batteries in this Line had its effect against the old Tower and Works of which we have now spoken. At night Major-general *Lindeboom* mounted the Trenches with my Lord *George Hamilton* Brigadier, and the Regiments of *Trelawney*, *Seymour*, *Royal*, and *Columbine*. The 14th. early in the morning it began to rain very hard, which lasted till Noon, the water fill'd all our Trenches, and very much incommoded our Workmen; this likewise cooled the Fire of our Batteries, which could not for this reason

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reason play as vigorously as the day before, but in the afternoon it held up, and they made amends for the morning. Before this time the waters of the *Meuse* were so low that the Cannon came up with some difficulty from *Huy*, but thereafter we had no reason to complain of the want of water, for the whole Summer following it rain'd almost perpetually, and more rain has fallen this Season than has been known for many years before. In the Evening Major general *Henkelem* being fallen sick, Major-general *Ramsay* had the Trenches, which were relieved by the Brigade of Guards commanded by my Lord *Cutts*, whom his Majesty declared this Campagne Brigadier of the Guards, which is an Honour no Brigadier had enjoyed before. My Lord *Cutts* his own Battallion of Guards remained to do Duty at the King's Quarter, and the other four mounted the Trenches. This night we pushed our Trenches down the Hill, and embraced the detach'd Bastion before *St. Nicolas* his Gate, for which reason the Officer commanding this Bastion demanded the next day (15) to capitulate; he demanded liberty to go into the Town with his men, which was refused him. Our Batteries plaied the whole day with the same vigour they had done the days before. In the afternoon our Bombs set on fire the Church of *St. Nicolas* which joyns to the Gate of this Name, where the Enemies had a Magazine, which did them a considerable damage. In the Evening Major-general *Salisch* and Brigadier *Fitz-Patrick* mounted the Trenches, with the Regiments of Fusiliers, *Tidcomb*, *Stanley*, and *Collingwood*. As the Trenches were relieving my Lord *Saliskirk* was dangerously wounded in the Head just by the King, with a stone caused by the grasing of a Cannon ball upon the top of the Trench. We applied the Miner to the detached Bastion, and advanced our Trenches clear to the bottom before *St. Nicolas* his Gate. Which Work Brigadier *Fitz-Patrick* very much encouraged by his presence, his usual vigilance carrying him to see every thing done. In the morning early the Captain

tain that commanded in the detached Bastion, fearing the effect of our Mine, sent his Lieutenant to offer to Surrender it, who at first insisted upon the Capitulation demanded the day before; but being threatned to be blown up, he desired liberty to go back and speak to the Captain, and that he would return immediately with a further answer. Accordingly the Lieutenant returned, and offered the detached Bastion at discretion, and the Captain marched out with two Lieutenants, an Ingenier, and 53 men all of the *Dauphins* Regiment, and were sent Prisoners to *Huy*. They had a very good Casematte in the Bastion, which covered them from our Bombs. At night Major-general *Lindeboom*, and Brigadier *Selwyn*, had the Trenches, with *Lauder*, *Ingoldesby*, *Sanderson*, and *Mairlands* Regiments. Captain *Forbes* of *Tidcombs* was killed dismounting. We pushed our Trenches far enough to attack the Counterscarp the next day, and having gained the detached Bastion the day before, we worked at a Battery at this foot of the Hill, to fire in front against the Half-moon of *St. Nicolas*.

Having given an account of the progress of this Siege thus far, I must return to speak of our Affairs in *Flanders*. We have left Prince *Vaudemont* incamped at *Ghent* without *Brussels* Port the 15th, after he had made his glorious retreat from the *Mareschal de Villeroy's* numerous Army, and Sir *Henry Bellasis* was ready with a detachment of 12 Battallions, and the Dragoons of *Rouffe* and *Cunningham* to march towards *Newport*: All Prince *Vaudemont's* Army and Bagage being got through *Ghent*, Sir *Henry Bellasis* Lieutenant General repassed the next day (6) through the Town, and marched till he came within 3 short Leagues of *Bruges*, upon the Enemy's side of the Canal, where he incamped that night. The next day this Detachment not being thought sufficient for the security of *Newport*, the Duke of *Wirtemberg* was sent this way with 12 Battallions more, and all the Dragoons of the Army. Major-generals

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Churchill and Mirmont and Brigadiers Erle and Haxhausen, were of the Detachment; and my Lord Rivers Major-general commanded the Dragoons. Prince Vandemont being obliged to make such Detachments for the safety of Flanders passed the Scheld the day before (6) and incamped at Oostaker just without Antwerp Port, with his right towards the Canal of Sasvan Ghendt, his left by the Scheld, and Ghendt before him. He had then but 26 Battallions left with him, and about 30 Squadrons. The Duke of Wirtemberg having been detached the 7th. from Oostaker marched that day as far as Bruges with the Dragoons, whilst the Foot followed, and encamped pretty near this place upon the Canal. That same day Sir Henry Bellassis, who had marched with his 12 Battallions the day before within three Leagues of Bruges, came very early to this place, and halted to refresh the Soldiers, but the Dragoons marched on streight to Placendal, having past the Canal (f Oostend at Bruges). The Town provided bilanders for Tiffen's Regiment and all the Grenadiers to go incessantly by water; they went off by three of the Clock that afternoon; Colonel Tiffen's Regiment remained to take post at Placendal, where the Canal of Newport meets with that from Oostend to Bruges; but Colonel Southlandt, who commanded the Grenadiers, went on by water to possess himself of the Pass upon the Canal of Newport at Laffine. That Evening Sir Henry Bellassis marched with the rest of the Foot all night to other side of the Canal of Oostend, which he passed the next morning to get to Placendal, where he halted again to refresh the Regiments, and went on upon the Sea side of the Canal of Newport, and gained that day to Newendam Fort just by Newport, where he incamped with all the Foot and Dragoons under his Command, except Tiffen's Regiment which continued to defend the Post of Placendal. And Sir Henry Bellassis being come to Newendam sent the Regiments of Strathnaver and George Hamilton to reinforce the Garrison of Newport. The Duke of Wirtemberg, who had followed after Sir Henry Bellassis, marched through Bruges the 8th. and

8th. and came to the *Placental*, where he pass'd July. the Canal; and that same day the Foot came up, having made two long Marches from *Ghent* hither. The 9th. the Duke of *Wirtemberg* pass'd the Canal at *Placental*, and advanced with the Foot and Dragoons as far as *Newport*, and encamp'd at *Lombardie*, between the Canal of *Newport* and the Sea, and disposed his Troops all along this Canal to defend the Passage of it.

The *Marechal de Villeroy* (as we have said it above) after he had miscarried in his Design upon Prince *Vaudemont* at *Arseel*, had march'd with his Army to *Rousselar*, from whence he received Orders from the French Court to march nearer *Dixmuyde*, whilst *Montal* was march'd before, and encamp'd at *Scorback*, between *Dixmuyde* and *Newport*. But the Duke of *Wirtemberg* and Sir *Henry Belasis* were detach'd so a *Propos* by Prince *Vaudemont*; and they made such diligence towards this place, that they prevented their Design: And the *Marechal Villeroy* continued in his Camp between *Rousselar* and *Dixmuyde*, to expect fresh Orders from the Court. The 11th. The Duke of *Wirtemberg* being too far from Prince *Vaudemont* to be ready to joyn him, if *Villeroy* should march towards *Brabant*, thought it best to leave a good Garrison in *Newport*, and to come back nearer to *Ostend*; for which Reason he march'd, and encamp'd this day under the Walls of *Ostend*, and opened all the Sluices to drown all the Country about *Newport*. The 12th. The Duke of *Wirtemberg* march'd on through *Ostend*, and pass'd the Harbour upon a Bridge of Boats made for that purpose, and encamp'd in the *Paie de Nort*, over-against *Placental*: A Battalion pass'd the Canal, for the Guard both of the Canal, of *Ostend* and *Newport*; and *Belcastel* was left in *Ostend*. The Duke of *Wirtemberg* continued encamp'd here some time, to observe the Motions of the *Marechal de Villeroy*, and to be at hand to rejoyne Prince *Vaudemont* at

L Ghent.

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Ghent. But the Enemies being baulk'd at *Newport* as much as they had been at *Arfeel*, resolv'd to besiege *Dixmuyde*, not so much for the importance of the place, as for the Garrison that was in it, which being impossible for us to relieve, they were sure to have them Prisoners; which would prove a great prejudice to us and to our Affairs to have so many Regiments out of Service. And though it was plain, that this place could not be kept; yet, considering that we had no Frontier for *Ghent* and *Bruges*, which are great places, and capable of no defence, 'twas very much our Interest to maintain not only *Dixmuyde*, but *Deinse*, as long as possibly we could, to keep the Enemies in play, if they continued in *Flanders*; but if they march'd towards *Namur*, then they remained safe in our hands. Monsieur de *Montal* had Orders to invest *Dixmuyde*, whilst *Villeroy* continued encamped near this place to make good the Siege; for though they did not expect so cheap a Bargain as they had of this place, yet they were resolv'd to make the Garrison Prisoners of War; and *Montal* had Orders from the French King to give no other Conditions; for which reason the Marechal de *Villeroy* kept with his Army pretty near *Dixmuyde* to oblige the Besieged to come to these Conditions, having given *Montal* a considerable Reinforcement to carry on the Siege. The place was invested by Monsieur de *Montal* the 15th. with what number of Men I could not precisely hear, some say with about 13000 Men. Major General *Ellenberg* commanded in this place, having in Garrison the Regiments of Foot of *Brewer*, *Lestey*, *Graham*, *Lörne*, Prince *Christian* (being *Ellenberg's* own Regiment) *Auer*, *Holle*, and another *Dutch*, the six first were in the King's own immediate pay; and the other two were in the States Service. There was besides a very good Regiment of Dragoons in the place, being the Queen's Dragoons, commanded by Colonel *Llad*; but he himself went away sick from the
Camp

Camp near *Dixmuyde* to *Bruges*, and his Lieutenant-Colonel was sick at *Ghent* all the Summer, having had a dangerous fall the last Spring; so that Major *Breerton* commanded the Regiment, who behaved himself with Honour in this occasion. My Lord *Lorne's* Regiment was commanded by Major *Doncaston* in the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel *Hume* that had been wounded in the Assault before *Namur* the 8th of July: All the other Regiments in the King's Pay had their Colonels present. The Garrison had twenty eight Pieces of Cannon, and Stores for a considerable resistance; the Regiments in it were good, some of them having near 700 effective Men, and with the Dragoons, were computed 5000 strong.

Monsieur de *Montal* having invested *Dixmuyde* the 15th. and opened the Trenches that very night at two different places, to make his Approaches before the *Rousselar Porte*, which is the weakest side of the Town, being commanded here by a rising Ground; and at the other side of the Canal that goes from the *Kenoque* to *Newport*, to which *Dixmuyde* is join'd by a short Causey from the *Furnes Porte*: There is a Bridge over this Canal defended without by a Ravelin mated and palissaded, and within with a square earthen Work palissaded. Their second Approach was of this side to attack this Ravelin that covered the Bridge. We had begun a new Work by *Rousselar Port* to put the Town in a better defence against the rising Ground of this side, but it was not finished. The 16th. the *French* began to fire before *Rousselar Porte* with a Battery of eight Pieces of Cannon and three Mortars; but they did us very little damage. The Enemies work'd very quietly without any disturbance from us; and though they made their Approaches under our Cannon, yet the Gunners had no orders to fire.

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The 16th. at night the Enemies advanced their Trench within Musket-shot of the Palissades: and the next day (17) in the morning Major-General *Ellemberg* called a Council of War of the Commanding-Officers of the several Regiments, and laid before them the State of the Garrison; That the Enemies had brought their Trenches very near the Glacis, particularly before the new Work, which being as yet imperfect, would bring the loss of the Town after it, which could not then resist above four hours: That the Enemies had made considerable Approaches before *Furnes* Port, to attack the Ravelin that covers the Bridge; and that they already began to fire against it: That the Water, from which he expected a considerable advantage for the defence of the Town on this side, did not rise sufficiently, notwithstanding that the Sluices of *Newport* were opened: That he had consulted the Ingeniers of the Garrison upon this matter, and that they could not promise that the Town could hold out four hours if it was vigorously assaulted; so that they were in danger of being taken by Assault, if they resisted: For which Consideration he proposed to them, if it was not expedient to capitulate, to deliver up the place upon honourable Terms, and save the Garrison. The majority of the Commanding Officers of the several Regiments consented to capitulate; but whether they consented to capitulate upon the Honourable Terms they had afterwards, I cannot tell. Major *Doncaston*, who was the youngest in the Council of War, refused positively; alledging, That there was no Breach made in the place; That they had as yet suffered no loss; and the Enemies were not yet Masters of the Counterscarp; and that it would not be consistent with their Honour to deliver up the Town so soon. But the Majority of the Council of War being of opinion to capitulate, the Major-General's *Aide de Camp* was sent with a Drum to the uncovered way towards the Enemies Trenches before *Rouff*
selar.

felar Port and the *Chamade* was beat, and Hostages *July*. exchanged. The whole day was spent in Contestations. In the evening the Cessation of Arms was continued till the next day, with *Montal's* consent. All this night the Enemies (contrary to the Articles of the Cessation) work'd on with their Trenches, which they advanced close to the Glacis, where the next morning they had a good Battery ready to tear the Rampart in pieces, if we had not capitulated : Our Soldiers were not suffer'd to fire to hinder the Enemies Work, though it was a notorious Breach and infraction of the Cessation. The next morning, *Montal* still refusing any Terms but those of Prisoners of War according to the Orders he pretended to have from the *French King*, it was at last agreed upon, and the Capitulation signed that morning (18) which consisted of the Articles following.

First, ' That the Governour, Field-Officers, and all the
' other Officers and Soldiers of the Regiments in Gar-
' rison in the said place of *Dixmuyde*, without ex-
' ception of any Nation, shall be Prisoners of War and
' shall be treated according to the Cartel made in the
' beginning of this present War.

II. ' That the Besieged shall deliver up the *Rouffelar*
' *Porte* an hour after the signing of the Capitulation.

III. ' That the Regiments which composed the said
' Garrison shall draw up upon the Market-place, and
' the other side of the Town in the Counterscarp with-
' out *Bruges Porte*; and the several Regiments drawn up
' in Battallian shall lay down their Arms and march
' clear off the Ground, and the Officers shall only have
' their Swords.

IV. ' That during the disarming of the Garrison, nei-
' ther the Officers nor Soldiers of the said Gar-
' rison

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Prison shall be plundered or insulted by any Soldiers belonging to his Most Christian Majesty, upon any pretext whatever.

V. That before all this be done, the Equipages and Baggage of all the Officers, as well of the Hospital and Artillery as others, shall have liberty to be transported out of *Bruges Porte* upon Waggon, or by the Canal for such as shall go by Water, to be safely convoy'd by his Christian Majesty's Troops, as near to *Newport* as the Conductor of the Baggage shall think fit, giving security for the return of the said Escorte.

VI. That an Officer shall be appointed by the Governour to conduct the said Baggage towards *Newport*; which Officer shall return with the Escorte to joyn the Garrison in such a Town as his Most Christian Majesty shall appoint for the Prison of the Regiment to which he shall belong.

VII. That all the Domesticks shall go along with, and lead the Baggage, though they have Soldiers Accomplements on, which shall not exceed two Soldiers a Company, besides the Officers Livery-Servants, who are not comprised in this proviso; and this shall be performed upon Honour.

VIII. That the Officers shall have along with them as many Horses as they please.

IX. That the Sick and Wounded shall have Boats to carry them to *Newport*, but at the same time shall be comprised in the List of the Prisoners of War; and that the Doctors and Surgeons shall remain with them to dress and take care of them; which shall be done at the Most Christian King's Charges, as long as he shall retain them.

II. That

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X. ' That no Regiments of the Garrison shall be dispersed, but Officers shall be allowed and kept proportionably with every number of Soldiers.

XI. ' That the Garrison shall not be sent out of the Country conquer'd in *Flanders* since the Year 1672.

XII. ' That the Garrison shall not march above five Leagues a day; and when they march it shall be at his Most Christian Majesty's Expences.

XIII. ' That Bread shall be given to the Soldiers during their Imprisonment.

XIV. ' That the Prisoners for Contributions, the Waggoners and Conductors shall be set at liberty, and the Deputies which command them, as soon as the Waggon, of which the Garrison has occasion for the transporting, of the Baggage, shall be returned.

XV. ' That the Officers shall have the Towns where they are sent for, their Prison upon their Word of Honour.

XVI. ' That as for the Dragoons in the Garrison, they shall be comprised in the present Treaty, as well as the Regiments of Foot; and shall deliver up their Arms, Standards and Horses, except the Officers.

Signed the 28th. of July, (N. S.) Montal.

These are the Articles upon which the Garrison of *Dixmuyde* was surrender'd to the *French*, which (setting aside the liberty of the Baggage, which should never be put in competition with the King's Service, but should

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should rather be undervalued for it) are such as any Regiment could have in the open Field, and which some Regiments actually had in the very Plains of *Fleury*, after the loss of that Battle; where being form'd into square Battallions, and resolv'd otherwise to defend themselves, they had the Terms of Prisoners of War given them, though surrounded with the Enemies Horse. This Treatment surpriz'd very much all the Officers and Soldiers of the Garrison, who had hitherto been promis'd Honourable Terms, to march out of the Garrison with their Arms: they conceived such indignation at the news of it, that several Soldiers broke their Arms to pieces, even before the Enemy; and wish'd, that since they were made Prisoners of War, they had sold their Liberty to the *French* as dear as possibly they could, by a vigorous resistance. As soon as the Capitulation was sign'd, the *French* took possession of the *Rousselar* Port, and were really Masters of the place, before a great part of the Garrison knew any thing of the signing a Capitulation; and the *French* Soldiers crowded in the place before it had been evacuated by our Garrison. According to the Capitulation, the Regiments drew out in Battallion, and march'd clear off their Arms, which they left with their Colours, except my Lord *Lorne's* Regiment, which tore off the Colours from the Staff, rather than suffer them to be a Trophy to the Enemy. A great many Soldiers had broke their Arms to pieces, and the rest the *French* took possession of; and sent the Colours taken to be put up in *Nostre Dame's* Church in *Paris*. The Garrison was at first sent to *Ipre*, but was afterwards disposed, without any regard to the Capitulation, in several Towns in the *Pays Conquis*: Some to *Arras*, others to *Bethune*, *Bouchain*, *Cambray*, and *Doway*. And whereas it was expressly agreed in the Articles, That no Soldiers should be sent Prisoners into any Town without the *Pays Conquis* since the Year 1672, yet they were sent to *Arras* and

and *Domay*; both which places were conquered before *July*. that, and some as far as *Bethune* in the Borders of *Picardy*: But this is not the only Article in which the *French* violated the publick Faith of Capitulations. There is hardly one which they observed; they would not in several places suffer the Officers to come near the Soldiers that they may be debauch'd with more ease from our Service by the late King's Officers. A little before the taking of *Namur*, they put the Officers in close imprisonment: And whereas by the Cartel, all Prisoners are reclaimable within a Fortnight after they are taken, and that 'twas expressly capitulated, the Garrison should be made Prisoners of War, according to the Cartel made in the beginning of this War; and that Prince *Vaudemont* accordingly reclaimed these Prisoners, the fortnight being expired, and offered their Ransom; yet the *Marechal de Villeroy*, by the *French* King's Orders, refused to return them till the Campaign should be over: All which were notorious violations of the Capitulation, without the least Regard or Honour to the publick Faith. All the while our Soldiers were thus detained Prisoners contrary to the Capitulation, they persecuted and oppressed them to make them take on with the late King's Officers; by which means a great many Soldiers have been forced away from our Service; and, I dare say, as many, as could have been lost in a brave defence of *Dixmuyde*; and therefore, notwithstanding that the pretext to capitulate was for the pretended safety and preservation of the Regiments in a place not tenable against the Enemies Power: yet it has been this very Capitulation which has ruined and spoiled several fine and good Regiments, and has rendred some almost incapable of doing the King any Service for some time. I wish for my part that I could have been silent in this Matter, and that I could (like the Painter) have drawn a Curtain over this Spot and Blemish of our Campaign; and if this was the fault of some particular Men, yet the Body of the

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Garrison had the same Heart and Soul with their Commanders that did such Wonders before *Namur*; and therefore I hope the brave will not think themselves concern'd in what I have said of this easie Siege, nor take any Exceptions against it; for I should be very sorry to offend any man, or to say any that might detract from his Reputation.

The *French* having made themselves Masters of *Dixmuyde*, the *Marechal de Villeroy* marched with his Army the 19th. from the Neighbourhood of *Rouffelar* to *Arseel*, whence the *Marquiss de Feuquieres* was immediately detach'd with a Body of Foot to attack *Deinse*. *Offerel's* Regiment had been sent to reinforce this Garrison from the Camp at *Oostackre*, the Brigadier commanded in it. The Day before the place was invested, the Regiment of *Scheltinga* was sent here from *Audenarde* to relieve the *Swedish* Regiment, that was in Garrison, which went back to *Audenarde* in the place of *Scheltinga*. At the same time that *Fexquieres* was detach'd with a Body of Foot to attack *Deinse*, the *Marechal de Villeroy* ordered a Body of Horse to pass the *Lys* at *Guthlen* to invest the place on the other side of this River before *Pereghem*, which joins to *Deinse* by a Bridge over the River. This place is not strong by situation, and the Fortifications about it were but a good Retrenchment palissaded, which was double towards *Arseel* one within another, this being the weak side of the Town, the rest being a Morass caused by the Neighbourhood of the *Lys*: Without this double Retrenchment, distant a good Musket-shot from the place, there was a Star-work upon the way of *Arseel*, and *Thiel*: We had great Magazines of Hay in this place, and eight pieces of Cannon. The *Marquiss de Feuquieres* summoned the Governour to surrender the place, who offered to do it upon honourable Terms; but the *Marquiss de Feuquieres* would hear of none but those of Prisoners of War: To which Brigadier *Offerel* consented; and the Capitulation was signed the 20th, and the place delivered.

vered to the *French* without firing a Cannon-shot of ei^{ther} side, upon these Conditions.

First, ' That the Officers shall not be plunder'd ; and
' nothing shall be taken from the Soldiers but their Arms.

II. ' That the Officers shall have liberty to send all
' their Baggage, and Horses with their Servants and Bag-
gage-Men with a good Escorte to *Ghent*.

III. ' That the Officers shall have liberty to take their
' Saddle-Horses along with them for their march, and
' after to dispose of them as they shall think fit.

IV. ' That the Officers shall have the liberty to
' wear their Swords, and that no man shall take them
' from them.

V. ' That all the Garrison, both Officers and Sol-
' diers, shall have one of the conquer'd Towns in the
' Low Countries for their Prison, till such time as the
' Conditions of their Liberty shall be agreed upon.

VI. ' That all the Inhabitants of the Town, as well
' Ecclesiasticks as others, with their Horses and Cat-
' tle, and the Cloyster of Nuns, shall be exempted
' from Plunder, or any other Molestation. Which was
Signed at the Camp before *Deinse* the 30th. of July,
New Stile, by the Marquis *de Fenquieres*.

The Garrison was sent to *Doway* and *Canbray*,
which the Enemies could have sent, if they would, as
far as *Luxemburgh* without any breach of the Capitula-
tion, and was treated in the same manner as the Gar-
rison of *Dixmuyde*. As soon as the *French* had taken
away all our Magazines, which they sent by Water to
Courtray, they demolished the place, and took away the
Palissades. As for *Dixmuyde*, the Enemies propos'd to

July. demolish the place, upon condition that they would not keep a Garrison here, nor we neither, else that they would keep it (as it was) for a Winter Quarter. The Magistrates of *Dixmuyde* made the Proposition to the Elector; and it is said, that by mutual consent this place is to remain demolished; and so it continues this Winter without any Garrison. The French all this while were Masters of the Country to the other side of the Canal of *Bruges*, which they plundered and destroyed. But for the security of the Country on our side of the Canal, Prince *Vaudemont* commanded Sir *David Collier* with 8 Regiments of Foot, and 250 Horse (12) to guard the passages of the Canal. Upon the *Marechal de Villeroys* motion towards *Deinse*, the Duke of *Wirtemberg* left his Camp at *Placendal*, the 19th. and march'd to *Bruges*, and incamp'd at *Oedelghem*, near *Cruys* Port, to cover the place, or to joyn Prince *Vaudemont* upon occasion. Sir *Henry Bellasis* was left at *Placendal*, by the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, as he march'd from thence to *Bruges*: By this disposition the Canal was guarded from *Ghent* to *Bruges*, and so to *Ostend*. Sir *David Collier* guarded the passages of the Canal near *Ghent*: The Duke of *Wirtemberg* was near *Bruges*, and Sir *Henry Bellasis* at *Placendal*. Besides all this, Prince *Vaudemont* posted the Regiments of *Mac-kay* and *Torsay* at *Mulenstein*, a Passage upon the Canal of *Sas van Ghendt*, which covered the Prince's Army at *Oostackre*; which was now reduced to sixteen or seventeen Battallions, by all these Detachments, which were so prudently ordered, that the French never offered to pass the Canals to get into the *Pais de Waes*.

Villeroys having made himself Master of *Deinse* came nearer to *Ghent* with his Army, and incamp'd with his main Body between *Nevel*, where he had his Right, and *Goutem* upon the *Lys*, where he had his Left. A considerable Detachment of his Horse pass'd the *Lys*, as if

if they had a design then upon *Andenarde*. The Town *July*. of *Ghent* having the *Marechal de Villero*, with a powerful Army, for their near Neighbour, provided as much as possible they could for their defence: They stopped up the Waters to drown the Country between the *Lys* and the *Scheld*, from *Bruges* Port to that of *Courtray*, and made some new Retrenchments upon the Hill without *Courtray* Port, which is the weakest, and most commanded part of the Town: They mounted all their Artillery upon the Ramparts; and Prince *Vaudemont* order'd a Detachment of our Gunners for their Service. 'Twas reported they had made a great Provision of Bombs at *Courtray*, which made this place fear a Bombardment.

This was the disposition of our Affairs in *Flanders* about this time, which I shall leave to go on with the Siege of *Namur*; where the ill news of *Dixmuyde* and *Deinse* did put us a little out of Countenance: But first I must remember to give an account of my Lord of *Athlone's* Proceedings, who had been detach'd with most of the Cavalry at the beginning of the Siege to the River *Pieton*, to consume the Forage between the *Sambre* and *Mons*. He at first incamp'd at *Pont de Celles*, upon this River, where he continued several days, and then advanced near to *Binche*, and incamped at *Herlaymont-Capelle*, near to *Marimont*; from whence, the 11th. he detach'd the Count de *Lippe* Brigadier, with sixteen Squadrons of Horse, to march towards the Enemies Line at *Givry* between *Mons* and the *Sambre*, to raise Contributions. At his return he halted near *Rinche*, an old Town between *Mons* and the *Sambre*, with decayed Walls about it. The French make a Winter Quarter of this place; and in the Summer they keep in it a small Garrison, just enough to cover the Town from Parties. Whilst the Cavalry was upon the halt near this place, several *Spanish* and *Walloon* Volunteers, that wanted Booty, endeavour'd to force their way into

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into the Town, and there was a small Skirmish between them and the *French* which defended it. Count *Lippe* hearing the Fire, sent Orders to the Volunteers to retreat, and not to meddle with it: But this handful of *French*, not content to be rid of these Volunteers, pursued them, and fir'd upon them; for which reason Count *Lippe* sent a Detachment to repulse them, which got into the Town with the Enemy, and made themselves Masters of it: It was a place which could not be kept, and so we abandoned it.

I have left the Siege of *Namur* continued to the 17th. when all things were ready to make an Assault upon the Counterscarp. Major-General *Lindeboom* was then in the Trenches, with Brigadier *Selwyn*, and the Regiments of *Lander*, *Ingoldesby*, *Saunderson* and *Maitland*. The Attack was ordered for the Evening at the relieving of the Trenches to have a good number of Regiments ready to sustain the Assault: Fifteen Grenadiers a Company were detached throughout the Regiments concerned in the Siege of the Town (except the Guards) which made about 500 Men, commanded by Colonel *Collingwood*. Major-General *Ramsay* mounted the Trenches this night, with my Lord *George Hamilton* Brigadier, and the Regiments of *Nassau*, *Selwin*, and *Seymour* and the Royal Regiment, which was commanded extraordinarily for the occasion. The Attack began about five of the Clock in the Afternoon by the Grenadiers, who went on very courageously to the Glacis, and fir'd their Grenades over the Palissades in the cover'd way. The Enemies had traverses palissaded all along this cover'd way, from the *Porte de Fer* to the *Meuse*, which added very much to the defence of the Counterscarp. Notwithstanding the Grenadiers gained the Glacis. But the Enemies, under the cover of their Traverses, very much annoyed our Men, and disputed the Lodgements upon the Glacis very hard; for which reason the Regiments of *Ingoldesby* and *Saunderson*, marched out

out of their Trenches to the assistance; but when they came to lodge the Wooll-sacks and Gabions upon the Palissades of the Glacis, the Enemies, who still defended themselves by the favour of their Traverses, set them on fire, and sprang two or three Fougaces or little Mines, which did some damage. Several Grenadiers leap'd over the Palissades in the cover'd way, where they fought with a great deal of Bravery and Courage in the thick of the Enemies. The Lodgment was made at last, and the Enemies were forced to abandon the Counter-scarp. Our Cannon and Bombs play'd at the same time very dextrously and furiously from both sides of the *Meuse*, and gall'd the Enemy very much in their Works, at a time when they must fire with a great deal of Art to annoy the Enemies, and not to hurt our own Men. The *English* made their Lodgment upon the Palissades of the cover'd way from before the Face of the Bastion de *St. Roch* next to *St. Nicholas* Gate, to the left towards the *Meuse*; and the *Dutch* Grenadiers, who attack'd upon the left, carried it from the Halfmoon of *St. Nicholas* to the point of the Demy-Bastion of the *Meuse*, being sustained by Detachments from their Regiments in their Trenches, who behav'd themselves with the same Bravery as ours had done upon the Right. Baron de *Hasfer* Colonel of a *Swedish* Regiment was killed in this Action, and a Lieutenant-Colonel wounded, besides several other Officers. The Enemies, who were still Masters of two detach'd Bastions upon the Hill of *Bouge*, gall'd us very much during the Attack with several Drakes or Fauconners they had, which they fir'd continually down upon our Trenches in the bottom, and upon our Rear in the Attack. 'Twas by one of these Drakes that Mr. *Godfrey*, Deputy-Governour of the Royal Bank of *England* (who was come some days before from *Antwerp* to wait upon the King about the Affairs of the Payment of the Army) had the misfortune to be killed in the Trenches, standing near the King, and Lieutenant-Colonel *Eck* of the *Dutch* Troop of Guards had his Arm shot

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shot off by the same Ball. His Majesty (as he does upon all like occasions) remained upon the place during the whole Action, without stirring till our Posts upon the Glacis were made sure, and 'twas then very late in the night. Our loss was not very great, considering the resistance of the Enemies, who fir'd not only from the covered way, but from the Bastion de St. Roch after we had gain'd it, where the Officers were very busie to encourage their Men to make a good defence, and expos'd themselves very much to keep their Soldiers to a vigorous Resistance. Our loss may amount to 7 or 800 men, killed and wounded. Colonel *Ingoldesby* and *Saunderson's* Regiments suffer'd most among ours in gaining the Counterscarp. In *Trelawney's* Regiment, Captain *Carter* of the Grenadiers, Son to Rear-Admiral *Carter* kill'd at *Barfleur* Fight, was killed in the covered way, and Major *Carryl*, who went on with the Grenadiers with Colonel *Collingwood* was wounded. In Colonel *Seymour's*, Lieutenant *Berbell* of the Grenadiers wounded. In *Columbine's*; Captain *Toung* of the Grenadiers killed, Lieutenant *Dorrington* and Ensign *Drobis* wounded. In the Fusiliers, Lieutenant *Dancey* killed of the Grenadiers; Captain *Negus* wounded with the the Workmen. In *Tidcomb's* Regiment, Lieutenant *Williams* of the Grenadiers killed; Captain *Devaux* wounded with the Workmen. In *Stanley's*, Ensign *Gardiner* killed, and Ensign *Devreux* wounded. In *Collingwood's*, Adjutant *Gordon* mortally wounded; Captain *Booth*, and Lieutenants *Kemp* and *Adams* wounded. In *Lauder's* that had the Trenches, Sir *John Keith* Captain killed; Lieutenant-Colonel *Stewart* wounded. In *Ingoldesby's*, killed, Lieutenant *Brooker*, and Ensign *Paget*: Wounded, Captains *Purfoy*, *Jones*, and *Stedman*, Lieutenants *Ogilby*, *Moor*, *Disney*, and *Lloyd*, Ensigns *Patterson* and *Johnson*. In *Saunderson's*, wounded, Captain *Fowke*, Lieutenant *Hazard*, Ensigns *Pallaster* and *Partridge*. In Colonel *Maitland's*, Lieutenant *Orcharfson* and *Priece* kill'd; Captain *Lundy*, and Ensign *Gairnes* wounded. Monsieur *Du Puy* Ingenier-General of *Holland* was wounded, of which he died at *Maestricht*; and Ingeniers were killed, and 11 wounded.

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The gaining of the Counterscarp was not the only advantage of this day ; we had now four Batteries which play'd very briskly upon the Enemies, posted at the Abbey of *Salsen* and the *Ballance* upon the *Sambre*, a House so called, where the Besieged had made a Retrenchment to defend the Passage of the River, between their Line and the Cohorne. The Forces quartered between the *Sambre* and the *Messe*, being *Dutch* and *Bavarians* forced this Passage of the *Sambre*, at the same time we were driving the Enemies from the Counterscarp of *St. Nicholas* his Gate. 1200 *Bavarian* Grenadiers, and 500 Musketeers were commanded for this Enterprize with a Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, and Officers proportionable to the Detachment; there was a Detachment of an equal number of *Dutch*, and the same number of Officers: A Major with 150 Fusiliers followed to sustain them. These pass'd the *Sambre* at the Bridge of Communication above *Flavennes*, to be ready to pass the Bridge at the *Ballance* as soon as it should be made, which Work they were to cover: 50 Grenadiers and 300 Musketeers went of the other side of the River, commanded by a Lieutenant-Colonel, and 600 men, commanded by a Colonel, to sustain them. These were to march by the *Maison Blanche* along the way made to draw the Boats upon the River, and so under the Hills to the *Ballance*. They had besides six Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons to march after them, and cover them from the Enemies Sallies out of the Castle. Six *Bilanders*, or great Boats, were made ready to go down the River at the same time as the Foot marched on both sides of it: These Boats were contrived for the making of a Bridge at the *Ballance*, and had a Breast-work made upon their sides Musket shot proof, to cover about 200 *Bavarian* Soldiers they had on Board. During these Preparations our Batteries upon the *Sambre* played as fast they could to dislodge the Enemies out of the *Ballance*, which House they beat down about their Ears, and spoil'd the Retrenchments they had made to cover themselves. As soon as our men came near the point of the Hill, upon

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which the Line begins that goes from the *Sambre* to the *Meuse*, they fir'd very hard with Small-shot out of the Tascine Work at the end of this Line down the Hill, and the *Bavarian* small Batteries before this Hill, fir'd against them. The Enemies had made a little Battery of two Guns about half way down the Hill, to bear nearer upon the River; but our Batteries from the *Sambre* soon dislodged the Enemies from hence. They made another of two upon the descent of the Hill between the Cohorne and the *Ballance* for the same purpose. Our Soldiers being got at the Foot of the Hill on both sides of the River, under the metal of the Enemies Cannon, they received little or no damage. Being now come near the *Ballance*, our Foot on the *Ballance* side of the River, attack'd the Enemies in the Retrenchment of this House, and in the mean while, the Soldiers in the Boats, and those of the Town side of the River, made the Bridge, and pass'd it. The *French* order'd three Battallions, and four Squadrons of Dragoons to come down between the Cohorne and *Casotte*, to fall upon our Men. But the Besieged being attack'd at the same time at the Counterscarp of St. *Nicholas* his Gate, they could not spare men enough to hinder us from being Masters of the *Ballance*, which was immediately gained as soon as the Bridge was made over the River; and the Detachments the Enemies had made from the top of the Hill between the Cohorn and *Casotte* (where they were incamp'd) were only Witnesses to the taking of the Passage, without attempting any thing for the defence of it. As soon as we had made ourselves Masters of this Post, we sent a Detachment to the Abbey of *Salsen*, which the Enemies immediately abandoned, and we took possession of it with a Captain and 100 men. Our loss was very inconsiderable in the gaining of this important Pass; we had not above forty men killed and wounded. A Captain of the Regiment of *Sperin* was killed with a Cannon-ball. We reliev'd afterwards this Post every Evening with a con-

considerable number both of Horse and Foot; who ^{July.} made a Retrenchment at the end of the Bridge, where they were under shot of the Cannon of the *Coborn*, which could not hurt them.

The 18th. Having gain'd the Counterscarp we began to work at a Battery at the Foot of the Hill to fire against the Half-moon of *St. Nicholas*, and the Bastion de *St. Roch*, which Battery was very near the *Gla-*
cis. The same day the *Brandenburghs* having finished their parallel Lines along the *Meuse*, they made a Line of Communication between them, which so inclosed the *Fauxburg de Janbe*, and the Bastion of the *Meuse* Bridge, that there was no fear of any more Sallies of that side: This gave us such a command of the River all along the Castle and Town, that the *Marechal de Boufflers* ordered all the Boats they had under the Town-Wall to be set on fire, least they should be serviceable to us to pass and attack the Breach our Batteries had made along the *Meuse*. The Enemies for the farther defence of the Town (having lost the Counterscarp) made a Retrenchment within the old Tower in the Figure of a Horn-work, from the West-end of *St. Nicholas* his Church to the *Meuse*. Our Batteries play'd very furiously. The *Brandenburghs* from the other side of the *Meuse*, play'd as hard as they could against the Stone *Digue* that holds up the Water in the *Fosse*, to beat it down and drain the Ditch, in order to assault the Breach of the Demy-Bastion, and of the Half-moon: But the *Digue* was so strong and thick, that it resisted very much the fury of our Cannon. (The Reader is to observe, that what I call *Brandenburgh* Batteries, are the *Dutch* Batteries of the *Brandenburgh* side; for the *Brandenburgh* Forces had no Battering Pieces here.) At night (.8th) Major General *Salisch* and my Lord *Cutts* mounted the Trenches with the Brigade of Guards. The Battallion of *Scots* Guards did Duty at the King's Quarter. In the dusk of the Evening we fir'd all our Artillery and Mortars from the Batteries, and the small shot from the Trenches, and round the whole Line of Cir-

July:

cumvallation three times, for the taking of *Casal* in *Italy* by the *Luke of Savoy* and the *Allies*; all the Regiments being drawn out about the Line of Circumvallation for that purpose, made a very fine running fire in such a vast compass of Ground. The 19th. in the Morning we had finished a Battery of seven pieces of Cannon on the *Bavarian* side, upon the highest part of the Hill between the *Sambre* and the *Meuse*, which play'd very hard to make a Breach upon the Left of the Gate of the Enemies Line. In the Evening the Elector of *Bavaria* made a very great Detachment of the *Dutch* and *Bavarian* Troops to the *Ballance*, in order to have attacked the Enemies within their Line between the *Sambre* and the *Meuse*; but because a considerable resistance was expected, the King judg'd it too late, and deferr'd it till the next morning: However the said Detachment lay all night upon their Arms at the *Ballance* to be ready to fall on in the morning: The Enemies, who foresaw they could not keep their Line whilst we could attack them within, drew away their Cannon from it this night. Major-General *Linddeboom* mounted the Trenches with Brigadier *Fitz-Parrick*, and the Regiments of *Columbine*, *Fukliers*, *Tidcomb* and *Stanley*. The *Dutch* upon the Left had push'd their Trenches to the *Meuse* along the Palissades of the covered way; and this night they made some Traverses along the narrow Beach under the bank of the River, before the point of the Demy Bastion of the *Meuse*, to come at the Foot of the *Digue* to mine it; this *Digue* joyns the point of the Demy-Bastion to the covered way, to damm up the Water in the *Fosse*.

The 20th. early in the morning (being then rainy weather) the Detachment we had ready at the *Ballance* to attack the Enemies in the inside of their Line, march'd out for this Enterprize. The Detachment consisted in all of about 8000 men, whereof about 4000 march'd from the *Ballance* up the Hill, to get in between the Line and the *Casotte*, and the other 4000 march'd from the Line

of

of Circumvallation between the *Sambre* and the *Men's* *July*: to attack the Line in Front, the *Dutch* and *Bavarians* upon the left of the Gate, and the *Brandenburgh's* upon the right. The Elector of *Bavaria* was present in the whole Attack. A considerable Detachment of about 1000 Horse and Dragoons was posted between the *Ballance* and the Abbey of *Salsen*, to hinder the Enemies from sallying this way upon our Men, and the ascent of the Hill of *Coborn* cover'd them pretty well from the Enemies Cannon-shot. Major-General *Snerin* commanded the *Dutch* at the Attack in front of the Line upon the left of the Gate, where the *Bavarian* Battery of 7 pieces of Cannon had began to spoil the parapet. The *Dutch* and *Bavarians* march'd up from the *Ballance* in several Lines, being cover'd on the left Flank with a good Body of Horse and Dragoons towards the *Coborn*, of which we have now spoken. When they came up, the Enemies did not long dispute their two Traverses they had made within the Line, but retired to the perpendicular Line of Communication between the Line and the *Casotte*: This gave Major-General *Snerin* opportunity to get over the Line at his Attack, and so to joyn and fall upon the Enemies in this Retrenchment of Communication. The *Brandenburghs* at the same time kept the Enemies employ'd upon the right of the Line towards the *Meuse*, so that they could not so well defend this Communication, which they were forced at last to yield, and the whole Line, being near an *English* half Mile in length, and a prodigious Work cut into the very Rock, which cost the Enemies a vast deal of Money and Labour: We gain'd this hardly without any loss not having as yet above 20 men kill'd and wounded. The Enemies had a Battery of 2 pieces of Cannon upon the descent of the Hill of *Coborn* towards *Salsen*, 300 men were detached out of the *Bavarian* Troops to force the Enemies from this Battery, which they disputed a little, but when they abandon'd it to retire in the *Coborn*, we found that they had before sent off the two pieces of Cannon. A *Dutch* Battallion, with some

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Bavarian Dragoons sustained the 300 men detach'd, who having forced the Enemy from the Battery, pursued them to the covered way of the *Cohorn*, where they went, as if they had been to make themselves Masters of the Work, but a great many paid for their rashness, and perished near the upper point of the covered way of the *Cohorn*. After we had gain'd the Enemies Line, we work'd to make a Lodgment within the Line-parallel to the covered way of the *Casotte*, which took up all the top of the Hill between the two Rivers. The Enemies disputed the Lodgment very hard, making a continual fire from the covered way before the *Casotte*, and with the Cannon they had in this place; but we at last finished it, which continued in this condition till we besieged the Castle; the Guard being relieved daily at this Post by a Brigadier and four or five Regiments. 'Twas in making of this Lodgment, and before the *Cohorn* that we lost most Men, which amounted to about 300 men killed and wounded. A Captain of the Elector's Guards was killed; one of the Elector's Ingeniers, and one of his Gentlemen wounded. I have not heard of any other Officers of note. Thus we took this mighty Work design'd to render the Castle impregnable, and which would indeed have rendered the attacking of the Castle very difficult if it had been continued down the Hill to the *Ballance* upon the *Sambre*; for this Passage being once gain'd, the Line can be attac'd within, which renders it weak and not defensible. And since we have made our selves Masters of *Namur*, we have work'd to produce this Line down the Hill to the *Ballance* to fortifie this Pass of the *Sambre*.

The same day (20.) we sprung a Mine under the *Digue* to blow it up, to let the Water (by the ruining of this Work) out of the *Fossé*; but being just upon the River, so that we could not get under the Foundation, and the Stone-work being very hard, it could not have any extraordinary effect: However, by this time a great deal of the *Digue* was beat down, and the Water was considerably sunk

in

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in the *Fosse*. The King had this Day the unfortunate news of *Dixmuyde*; at which the whole Army was very much concern'd. In the Evening Major General *Ramsay* had the Trenches, and Brigadier *Selwyn*, with the Regiments of *Collingwood*, *Lauder*, *Ingoldesby*, and *Sanderson*. 21st. The *English* Battering-pieces, which had come from *Ghent* to *Malines* by Water, came pretty near our Camp, under a strong Escorte, having been brought by Land from this place, and drawn with our own Horses, a Horse of a Company being commanded out of all the Regiments upon *English* Pay. In this Siege. The Captains were very willing to do this Service; and some Colonels sent several Horses more than was order'd. Major-General *Salisch* reliev'd the Trenches, and my Lord *George Hamilton*, with the Regiments of *Maitland*, *Nassau*, *Selwyn*, and *Trelawney*. 22d. Our Artillery from *Malines* came in to the Line to be employ'd in the Siege. One of our Bombs fell into a Magazine of Grenades the Enemies had upon the old Wall, between the old Tower and St. *Nicholas's* Gate; the Bomb blew up the Grenades, and put them on fire, which made such a noise that the Enemies within thought it had been an Assault, and drew out to the Gate as fast as they could to defend the place. At Night Major-General *Lindeboom* had the Trenches, and my Lord *Cutts* with the Brigade of Guards, the *Dutch* Guards excepted, who did Duty at the King's Quarter. The 23d. early in the Morning a Battery of 18 pieces of Cannon of our *English* Artillery began to play very vigorously upon the Face of the Bastion of St. *Roch* towards St. *Nicholas's* his Gate, and soon beat down all the Stone-work of it; but the Enemies were still Masters of the cover'd way upon the right of the point of this Bastion towards the *Porte de Fer*; so that it was necessary in order to make afterwards an Attack upon the Breach to extend our Lodgment upon the cover'd way to the right of this Bastion, and consequently to make another Assault to drive the Enemies out of the Traverses they had in this cover'd way, of which they were still

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still Masters. This Assault was resolv'd upon for this Evening for the *English*, and another for the *Dutch* upon the breach of the Demy-bastion of the *Meuse*.

In the Evening Major-General *Ramsay* had the Trenches, and Brigadier *Fitz-Patrick*, with the Regiments of *Seymour*, Royal, *Columbine*, and the Fusiliers. The Attack began about the relieving of the Trenches, as usually, to have the more Regiments to sustain: 200 *English* Grenadiers were ordered to extend our Lodgment upon the Right, and 200 *Dutch* to make an Assault upon the Breach of the Demy-bastion, Captain *Militz* of *Essen's* Regiment, and Adjutant-General to the Prince of *Nassa-Sarbruck*, command'd the *Dutch*: The *English* were commanded by four Captains, of which Captain *Booth* of *Collingwood* was the first. The Attack began but little before Sun-set, and the Dispute lasted very late in the night. Our Cannon and Mortars made a terrible noise, and the Small-shot went on very briskly for a great while. The Enemies disputed their Lodgment very long and very well, where some of their Officers signalized themselves very much, particularly one, who stood a great while upon the very Palissades, expos'd to all the Fire of our Cannon, encouraging his Men, and waving his Hat over his Head: The Earth torn up by the grazing of our Cannon-balls covered him twice or thrice, and when our Officers, who admir'd his Bravery, expected him to be knock'd on the Head, he still got up again: However, in spite of the Enemies resistance we extended our Lodgment considerably upon the Right. My Lord *Cutts*, who commanded the Brigade of Guards in the Trenches this day, had Captain *Wentworth* Lieutenant of the Second Regiment of Guards (who waited upon his Lordship to carry his Orders to the Brigade) killed with a Muffet-ball just by him. Lieutenant-Colonel *Skilton*, the Major of the Brigade, command'd my Lord *Cutts's* Battallion of Guards, so that he could not perform the Duty.

The

The Dutch Granadiers marched on very bravely over the *Digue*, though it was but narrow, and consequently a very disadvantageous Defilé to attack a Breach; nevertheless they carried it, and lodged themselves upon the Demi-Bastion, of which they continued Masters for above an hour; but the Demi-Bastion being narrow, and the Granadiers crowded upon it, the Enemy so pelted them with Granado's from the old Wall within, that they were forced to abandon it, and to Lodge themselves without, at the foot of the Bastion, and though 'twas dark night yet the Artillery still fired very hard to disturb the Enemies, to facilitate our Assault, which was the reason that sometimes our own Cannon did us harm; however, our Loss was not answerable to the terribleness of the noise in the Attack. We had in the Brigade of Guards but nine Men killed, and thirteen wounded, and I suppose our Loss was proportionable in the other Regiments. In the first Regiment of English Guards, Captain *Cripeny* and Ensign *Shute* were wounded: in the Royal Regiment, Lieutenant *Archibald Hamilton*, wounded; in *Schwyn's*, Lieutenants *Castles*, and *Corbonnel* killed: In *Trelawney's*, Ensign *Nuby* killed, Captain *Mitchel* and Lieutenant *Cole*, wounded: In *Stanley's*, Captain *Holiday* of the Granadiers wounded; In *Maitland's*, Lieutenant *Carrent*, killed. The King did not leave the Attack till all was over, and did not return to his Quarters till after Mid-night. The 24th. our English Battery played very hard upon the Bastion *de St. Rech*, in order to make the Breach Attackable, now that our Lodgment upon the Counterscarp was sufficiently extended for an Assault; all the other Batteries played with the same vigour, and the *Brandenburg's* particularly, to make the Breach of the Demi-Bastion more easie, and to Ruine the Half Moon of *St. Nicolas*. The Bridge of Communication between this Half Moon and the Curtain was quite broke to pieces, so that the Enemies could no more Relieve it. But when we expected yet another Assault upon the Breaches for the next day, the Count *de Guiscard* came himself upon the Breach of the Demi-Bastion, where he Ordered a white Flag to be put up, to Capitulate; upon which,

July. which all the Batteries were immediately ordered to be silent. Lieutenant-Colonel *Macartney*, Captain of the *Scots Guards*, who waited upon Major-General *Ramsay* in the Trenches, was sent to the Breach to know what Count *Guiscard* desired, who asked to speak with Major-General *Ramsay*; Whereupon the Major-General went himself, and after usual Civilities on both sides, the Count *de Guiscard* told him, That though the Necessity and Condition of their Affairs was not such as to oblige them to Capitulate, yet for the Preservation of the Town, they were willing to give it up upon Honourable Terms, and desired that Hostages might be exchanged, to enter upon the terms of the Capitulation. Major-General *Ramsay* told him, That he would acquaint the Duke of *Holstein-Ploen* with it, whose Quarter was just by; and that he should have his Answer in an hour: The word of Honour being given on both sides for a Cessation of Arms, during the time, Major-General *Ramsay* went himself to the Duke of *Holstein-Ploen*, and from thence to the King, who Dined this day at his own Quarter, being come very late from the Attack the over night, and so could not be in the Trenches the next Morning. His Majesty sent the Major-General back to the Trenches, with power to exchange Hostages; and an Express was sent to the Elector of *Bavaria*, to give him notice of it, and to Commission a Person to Treat with Count *Guiscard* for the Surrendring of the Town. Major-General *Ramsay* being returned to the Trenches, acquainted the Count *de Guiscard* that he could give Hostages to enter into Treaty. Whereupon the Count *de Negent*, Colonel of the King's Regiment of Dragoons, and the Chevalier *de Ville Fort* Major of Brigade, came out of the Town for Hostages for the Besieged. Colonel *Seymour*, and Lieutenant-Colonel *Sterkin* of the *Hannover* Troops, and Major of Brigade, went up the Breach into the Town, for Hostages of our side. The Baron *de Noirmont* went in for the Elector of *Bavaria*, to Treat about the Terms of the Capitulation; which was after some contestation, agreed upon, and Signed the next day by the Elector of *Bavaria*; and consisted of the Articles

Articles following. Major-General *Salisb* mounted the Trenches at Night to guard the Posts, with Brigadier *Selwyn*, and the Regiments of *Tidcomb*, *Stanley*, *Collingwood*, and *Lauder*. *July.*

ARTICLES propos'd for the Capitulation of NAMUR, to the Elector of Bavaria, jointly with the Allies, by the Count de Guiscard, Lieutenant-General of His Most Christian Majesty's Armies, and Governour of Namur.

1. **T**HAT the Roman Catholick Religion only shall be maintain'd and preserv'd in the Town of *Namur*, and that no other shall have a free Exercise there. *Granted.*

2. That all the Privileges, Franchises, Usages, and Customs, as well general as particular, which the Ecclesiasticks, Nobles, and Burghers, have enjoy'd, shall be maintain'd to them; and that every one of them shall be restor'd to the Enjoyment of their Confiscated Goods. *Granted.*

3. That all the Burghers, and other Inhabitants of the said Town of *Namur*, as well *French* as others, of both Sexes, and of what Quality or Condition soever, shall have the Liberty to remain there, or to leave the Place in Three Months, with their Families and Effects, to retire where they shall think fit, without any Trouble or Injury, whether they be Tradesmen, or that they have any other Employments: For which end, such Passports and Safeguards shall be given them *gratis*, as shall be requisite. *Granted.*

4. That none of the said Burghers, nor others of what Nation soever, shall be pursu'd or molested under pretext of the Employments which they have had in the King's Service; and that they shall have a general Amnesty, as well as the Deserters. *Granted to all but the Deserters.*

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5. That the Horses taken in the War, and bought by the Burghers or Officers of the Garrison, or any others, shall not be retaken from them. *Granted.*

6. That all the Officers, Soldiers, Dragoons, and others, as well French as Strangers, of what Quality or Condition soever, that are Sick or Wounded, either in the Hospitals of the said Town, or in the Burghers Houses, shall be transported to Dinant, with the Physicians, Surgeons, and Apothecaries, and other Persons appointed to tend them; and that the Allies shall provide Boats for them, and other Carriage necessary, paying for it, with sufficient Convoys and Passports, to be safely conducted the shortest way thither, Six Days after the Signing of this present Capitulation.

The Besieged are to provide themselves Boats for the Transportation of their Sick and Wounded, and Passports shall be given them to go to Dinant, to get the Boats and Boat-men requisite, over and above what shall be found in the Town, which they may make use of, as well as of the Boatmen, upon Condition that they shall send them back again.

7. That the Sick and Wounded, who are not in a Condition to be transported, shall remain in the Town in the same Lodgings they have at present, till their perfect Recovery; and that the Allies, at their own Expence, shall furnish them with Victuals and Medicines, according to their Character; and after their Recovery, they shall have Passports and Carriage to be transported safely the shortest way to Dinant. *Granted.*

8. That the Garrison of the Town shall have Six Days leave, reckoning from the beginning of the Capitulation, to retire into the Castle and Dependencies, with their Families, Domesticks, and Effects; and that during the said Six Days no Hostility shall be committed of either side, neither from the Trenches, nor Batteries, nor from the Town, or Castle; and least there should happen some Disorder between the Troops in the Town during that time, the Allies shall only have the Gate of the outer Wall, and none of the Soldiers of the Allies shall have liberty

bertry to go into the Town, till the Garrison shall be all retir'd in the Castle; and the inner Gate shall be kept by the Garrison till the end of the Six Days. *July.*

The Besieged shall have but two Days, beginning the 25th. at Noon, and they shall deliver the Porte de Fer, with the inner Gate, or Gate of the old Wall, where the Allies shall have a Guard jointly with the Besieged, to hinder any body from going in, and to prevent Disorders.

9. That the Troops which are in Garrison in the Redoubts of St. Fiacre, Piednoir, and St. Anthony, shall have leave to come into the Town, to retire in the Castle, the Day after the signing of this Capitulation: *Granted.*

10. That all those who have been put in any Offices by the King, either Judicatory or others, shall be maintain'd and continu'd in the exercise of them, and shall enjoy the Rights, Perquisites, and Privileges annexed thereunto. *Granted.*

11. That no Officers, Sick, Wounded, or others, shall be Arrested for Debt, or for any other Pretext; but that those who can make their Debts justly to appear, shall have Security for their Payment. *Granted.*

12. That all Contracts and Obligations made between the French and the Inhabitants of the Town, shall be accomplish'd *bonâ fide*, on both sides, according to their form and tenure, as well as those which have been made with the Magistrates of the Town. *Granted, Provided it be not to his Catholick Majesty's Prejudice.*

13. That the Officers Equipages and Horses, and the Horses of the Troops in Garrison, shall be conducted safely the nearest way to Dinant, under a good Escort; and that they shall not be search'd, nor stopp'd, nor any other harm done them, either to the Equipage, or to those that take care of it. *Denied.*

14. That the Prisoners made during the Siege, shall be free'd on both sides. *Granted.*

15. That all the Hostages shall be conducted safely, and the nearest way to Dinant, under a good Escort. *Granted.*

This Article is understood of the Hostages for Contributions, which

July. which the Enemies had in the Town, and which they had the liberty to send to Dinant by this Capitulation.

16. That the Town only shall be yielded by this present Capitulation, which is between the *Sambre*, and the Attack of *St. Nicholas's Gate*; but at the same time that the Besieged shall deliver the *Porte de Fer*. they will also give up the two Towers at the end of the *Meuse Bridge*, of the *Condros* side, except the Draw-Bridge, which shall remain to the Besieged. *Granted.*

By this Capitulation, the Besieged remain'd Masters of that part of the Town which is at the Foot of the Castle, along the *Sambre*, and along the *Meuse*, call'd the *Basse Ville*, or Lower Town.

17. That the Hostages, given for the Security of the Execution of this present Capitulation, shall be restor'd of both sides, after the full Accomplishment of it. *Granted.*

And that besides, the Besieged shall discover faithfully all their Mines and Fougaces to Persons appointed, which shall be but Three; and the Besieged shall not commit any Disorder among, nor insult the Inhabitants in quitting the Town.

Signed at the Camp before.

Namur, Aug. 4. 1695.

New Stile.

Emanuel, Elector.

Guiscard.

The Evening after the Capitulation sign'd, Colonel *Lauder* took Possession of the *Porte de Fer*, with 500 Men, as 'tis agreed upon in the Eighth Article, putting a Guard in the inner Gate, in a Line opposite to the Guard of the Besieged. His Majesty was present, and the French Officers crowded very much upon the Rampart to see the King, asking still where the King was, and which was the King? After we had Possession of this Gate, we began to draw off our Batteries, and the Day following, in the Morning, the Garrison of the Redoubts of *St. Fiacre*, *St. Anthony*, and *Piednoir*; the two first upon the side of the Hill, before the Town, between *St. Nicholas's Gate*, and the *Porte*

Porte de Fer, and the last at the Foot of the Hill, before the *Porte de Fer*, covering the Sluyce of the Brook of *Vederin*, which runs in the *Fosse* at this Place. We found their Falconnets in these Forts, which had so gall'd us in our Trenches before the Counterscarp; one was of King *Henry* the Fourth's Reign, with his Artillery Devise upon it, *Ratio ultima regum*. As soon as the Capitulation was sign'd. Count *de Nassau-weilbourg* Major-General, was detach'd with about 22 Squadrons of Horse towards *Brussels*, to join and re-inforce Prince *Vaudemont's* Army. The Elector of *Bavaria* nam'd the Count *de Brouay* Governour of *Namur*, till such a time as the King of *Spain* should approve of him, or appoint another: this Government, with that of *Mons*, the Citadels of *Anrwerp*, and *Gbendt*, and the Town of *Ostend*, being always reserv'd to the King's own Nomination; the rest is at the Choice of the Governours of the *Low-Countries*. The 27th. the Count *de Brouay*, Governour of *Namur*, and Sergeant-General *de Bataille*, took Possession of the Place, with Six Dutch Regiments, after the *French* had withdrawn into the Castle. The Town was not much endammag'd by the Siege; that Street only which leads to St. *Nicolas's* Gate being batter'd by our Cannon and Bombs, it being impossible to fire 'em so justly always, but that some must get into the Town; however, we avoided it as much as we could: And as for the Condition of the Breaches, they were such, that the Besieged could yet have sustain'd another Assault; for the Breach of the Bastion of St. *Roch* was not yet sufficiently applanish'd to attack it, and if it had been carried by Assault, the Besieged had still a *Fosse*, and an old Wall within, besides the Retrenchment they had made within the old Wall, to make their Capitulation. But I believe, the Truth is, they had lost so many Men in the defence of the Town, that the *Maréchal de Boufflers*, and Count *de Guiscard*, thought it convenient to reserve the rest for the more necessary defence of the Castle, and its strong Appendencies, where they expected a certain Relief, and therefore they would provide for a good Resistance.

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July. stance there to expect it. The Garrison marched into the Castle 7000 effective Men, having lost about 5000. in Defence of the Town, killed, wounded, and deserted; of the last there were a great many, and particularly the day that they evacuated the Town several hundreds hid themselves in the Inhabitants Cellars, and others got over the Walls near the Gate we had in Possession. The *French*, in quitting this place, broke the Bridge over the *Sambre* that leads to the Castle, and pulled down all the Houses along the *Sambre* opposite to the Town, to make a good Breast-Work against it.

The same day we took Possession of the Town Count *Nassau* Lieutenant-General, with Major-Generals *Ramsey*, *Salisch*, and *Heukelom*, Brigadiers *Fitzpatrick*, *Salwyn*, and Lord *George Hamilton*, *Frishyem*, and *Heijden*, were sent away from the Siege with 30. Battalions, to march towards *Brussels*, to re-inforce Prince *Vaudemont*, and to make an Army capable for the future to make Head against *Villeroy*: Thirteen of these Battalions were *English*, and seventeen *Dutch*; Six *English* remained for the Siege of the Castle, the Battalion of the second Regiment of *English Guards*, the first Battalion of *Dutch Guards*, *Seymour*, *Columbine*, *Stanley*, and *Lauder*. That day the 30. Battalions Commanded by Count *Nassau* encamped at *Temploux*, the same place where we encamped the beginning of the Siege: The *English* having left a Horse, a Company as before, to bring up our Mortars from *Louvain* to *Namur*. The 28th. we marched by *Masy* to *Sombref*, and were re-inforced by 32. Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons, Commanded by Lieutenant-Generals *du Puy*, and *la Forest*: Lieutenant General *du Puy* Commanded the *Spanish Cavalry*, and *la Forest* the King's and that of the States. The 29th. we Marched to *Genap* through the Plains of *Flenri*, and by *Melle*: we passed by my Lord of *Atblone's* Camp at *Libercey*, which remained on our right Flank. After my Lord of *Atblone* had consumed the Forrage at *Herlaymont Capelle*, *Mavimont*, and about *Binch*, he Marched back to the River *Pieton*, to *Pont de Celles*, where he had Encamped before at the beginning

ing of the Siege of *Namur*: From thence, when the Town Capitulated, he marched to this Camp of *Libercey*, in order to advance towards Prince *Vaudemont's* Army. The same Evening we came to *Genap*, my Lord of *Athlone* came up to us, and took the Command of the Army: he brought along with him 80. Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons, so that we had now beside the 30. Battalions, 112. Squadrons. The Cavalry Encamped higher up the *Dyle* before the Foot, and the Foot with the Light at *Genap*, and left toward the Abbey of *Villers-Perwez*, with the Causey that goes to *Namur* before them. The 30th. my Lord of *Athlone* took his Quarter in *Genap*, and we halted to observe the motions of the *Maréchal de Villeroy*, who was now advanced as far as *Engbien*, in order to march back, and take the Post of *Maff*, if *Villeroy* should march on to *Neuville*: or else to be ready to joyn Prince *Vaudemont*, if *Villeroy* should make towards *Brussels*. In order to this, Lieutenant General *du Pay*, was Detach'd with 1000. Horse to observe the motions of the Enemy, (the 30th.) and to secure the strong Pass of *Braine le Chateau*, if we should be obliged to march nearer to *Brussels*: by which the French could otherwise cut off the Communication between us and the Prince, and have hindered us from Incamping at *Braine-Alieu*, and *Waterlo*. This brings me back from the Siege of *Namur*, to speak of our Affairs in *Flanders*, and of the motions of Prince *Vaudemont*, and the Enemy's Army.

We have left Prince *Vaudemont* Encamped at *Oostacker*, without *Antwerp-Porte* at *Ghendt*, between the *Scheld*, and the Canal of *Sasvan-Ghendt*, with 18. Battalions, (including *Mackay*, and *Torjay*), that lay Incamped upon his Right to defend the passage of the Canal of *Sasvan-Ghendt* at *Mulenstein*, and 22. Squadrons of English Horse, and 7. Dutch, all the Dragoons were with the Duke of *Wurtemberg* near *Bruges*. *Villeroy* was Encamped with the French Army, since the taking of *Deinse*, near *Ghendt*, with his Right at *Nevel*, and his Left at *Gorbem* upon the *Lys*, where he remained five or six days; but before we attend his Army from hence to *Brabant*, we must not forget the Barbarities

July. and Inhumanities which the French Soldiers Committed in this Desolate Country which was all at their devotion, of the French side of the Canal of *Bruges*: They Plundered all the Inhabitants, and stripp'd a great many naked; and not only the Villages and Country People felt the Barbarous Usage of the Soldiers, but the Churches and Cloisters; and nothing, though never so Sacred and Holy, could escape their Sacrilegious Hands. They stole all the Chalices that they could find either in Churches or Priests Houses, without any regard to their God and Saviour, whom they pretend to be in it; and Robbed the Transubstantiated Sacrament of his Dwelling and Habitation. At *Torhout*, a considerable Borough, they Ruined the Place, Plundered the Inhabitants, stripping the best of them naked; and their beastly Fury carried them to the very Cloister, Ravishing, without distinction, the Nuns, as well as other Women: And yet these are the Men whom the French pretend to be the only Defenders of the Catholick Cause; as if the Emperor, and King of *Spain*, were the greatest Betrayers of this Interest, by their Alliance with the King, and the States of *Holland*. Whereas, not only those whom they brand with the name of Hereticks, but the very Turks and Barbarians would scarce be guilty of so much disrespect to their Holy Places. This is a short Account of the crying Mischief the Enemies committed in *Flanders*, whilst it was exposed to the Licentious Fury of their Soldiers; and no doubt, they could have done more; they could have Crown'd this Master-piece of Cruelty by the Bombarding of *Ghent*, and *Bruges*, but the French King thought it would make more noise in the World, and more Mischief in the Spanish Netherlands to Bombard its Metropolis, the Seat of its Governors, its chief place of Wealth and Trade, and the dwelling of the Court, and of its chieftest Nobility; and then afterwards to Raise the Siege of *Namur*, and command, or give (as they term it) Peace to *Europe*. 'Tis in the pursuit of this important Attempt, that we must now follow *Villeroi* and his Army. Prince *Vaudemont* having Intelligence of the

the Enemy's Designs to pass the *Scheld*, and march towards *Brabant*, drew Sir *David Collier* with his eight Battalions, from the Guard of the Canal of *Bruges*, and the Dragoons from the Duke of *Wirtemberg's* Army, who joyn'd him back again at *Oostackre* the day before he marched to *Dendermonde*. The 26th. the *Maréchal de Villeroy* re-passed the *Lys* at *Wacken*, and Incamped near the *Scheld* within the Line. Prince *Vaudemont* having notice of this Motion of the Enemies, decamped the same day from *Oostackre*, having then 26 Battalions with him, and all the English Horse and Dragoons, (except the Dragoons of *Rosse* and *Cunningham*, which remained with Lieutenant-General *Bel-lasi*, and those which went with the King, of which we have given an Account) making in all 48 Squadrons, he passed the *Scheld* this day about a League above *Dendermond*, upon a Bridge of Boats with the Foot, which Encamped along the *Scheld* as far as this place; the Horse and Dragoons passed the *Scheld* at *Dendermond* and encamped between *Dendermond* and *Baeffrode*. The next day, the Prince had information that *Villeroy* was re passing the *Lys*, which made him suspect that *Villeroy* had made the motion the day before only to send him towards *Brabant*, and in the mean while to come back, and pass the Canal of *Bruges* to put the *Paijs de Waes* under Contribution, for which Reason the Prince was hastning back again to his former Camp of *Oostackre*, and had re-passed the *Scheld*, when he received a more certain Account of *Villeroy's* Motions, that he was then passing the *Scheld* to march towards *Brabant*; the Prince then caused the Columnes of the March to Face to the Right-about, and march back towards the *Scheld*, where the Horse and Foot passed as they had done the day before, and so went with all speed towards *Brussels*, having then a good Account of *Villeroy's* Orders and Designs: The Army marched the whole night, except a halt it made of two or three hours about the middle of the night; but the Baggage still continued loaded, and the Soldiers rested upon their Arms. The halt being over, the Army march'd on towards the Canal of *Brussels*, which

July. it pass'd the next Day, the Foot at *Vilvorde*, and the Horse at *Burnt Bridge*, and so gain'd that Evening being the 28th. the Camp of *Deghem*, having march'd two Days and one Night about Thirty six Hours; and notwithstanding the feeble and valetudinary Disposition of the Prince, yet in so long a March he was very often on Horseback, taking care of every thing; his Zeal for the Cause, and Affection for the Service, overcoming all the Infirmities of his Body, which seem'd to make prodigious Efforts to execute the wise Orders of his Mind. By this great March he gain'd the Advantage of the Enemy to get between them and *Namur*, tho' he could not hinder the Bombarding of *Brussels*. At the same time that Prince *Vaudemont* left the Camp of *Oostackre* to march towards *Derdermond*, the Duke of *Wirtemberg* left the Neighbourhood of *Bruges*, to follow the Prince with all speed, in order to join him with the 12 Battalions under his Command, and march'd the same Day (being the 26th.) to *Gbendt*.

*Villaro*y, who had pass'd the *Scheld* the same Day at *Escanasse*, march'd with his whole Army to *Lessines* upon the River *Dender* below *Aeth*, which being a considerable March to pass the *Scheld* and advance thus far, oblig'd him to halt the next Day, and to stay till all the Artillery, Baggage, and Stragglers, were come up. *Montal* was left in the Lines with no more Men than was just necessary to do the Duty of a Guard upon them. Sir *Henry Bellasis*, who encamp'd at *Placental*, whilst the Duke of *Wirtemberg* was at *Bruges*, came up to this Place upon the Duke's marching to *Gbendt*; and the Regiments of *Tiffany* and *Buchan*, were detach'd from his Body to re-inforce Prince *Vaudemont*'s Army; so that Sir *Henry Bellasis* had at *Bruges* under his Command, 10 Battalions and 2 Regiments of Dragoons, having drawn off the Regiments of *Strathnaver* and *George Hamilton*, from *Newport*, and *Belfast* from *Ostend*. The 25th. Prince *Vaudemont* march'd through *Brussels* from *Deghem*, and encamp'd without *Halleporte* and *Fort de Montere*y, with his Right upon the Hill that lies just over the River *Senne* and his Left at the *Namur* Port; where

July.

where he immediately order'd the Army to retrench, and fortifie this Rising Ground, which was very strong, and where it had been very difficult for *Villeroy* to have forc'd, even this small Army: The high Ground near the *Senne*, this River and the Fort *de Montereij*, fortified his Right; besides the Retrenchments in the Front, it was cover'd by the *Bois de Sogne*, which came up close to the Left, and *Brussels* remain'd just in the Rear. Prince *Vaudemont* could have taken the Camp of *Anderlecht*, where he could (being join'd by my Lord of *Atblone* and Count *Nassau*) have prevented the Bombarding of *Brussels*; but then the Enemies would have had the Advantage of us in marching towards *Namur*: so that it was impossible at the same time to cover the Siege of *Namur*, and to prevent the Bombarding of this Place. The Foot only of Prince *Vaudement's* Army encamp'd within the Retrenchment, between *Halle Porté*, and that of *Namur*; the Cavalry and Dragoons being re-inforc'd with the 22 Squadrons detach'd from the Siege of *Namur* with Count *Nassau Weilbourg*, encamp'd at *Scarbeck*, between *Deghem* and *Brussels*, to guard the passages of the Canal, being commanded by Monsieur *D'Auverquerque*. But Prince *Vaudemont* being extreemly fatigu'd with the long March to *Deghem* was forc'd to keep his Bed at *Brussels*.

Villeroy, who halted the 28th. at *Lessines*, for all his Army to come up, march'd the 29th. to come nearer to *Brussels* and at the same time to receive a Convoy of Provisions of Artillery, Mortars, and Ammunitions from *Mons*, pass'd the *Dender* at *Lessines*, and encamp'd with his Right near *Steinkirk* and his left towards *Enghein*; and here he halted the next day for the Convoy from *Mons*, which was escorted by the Marquis *de Harcourt*, who had pass'd the *Sambre* some days before, to join and re-inforce the *Maréchal de Villeroy*. My Lord of *Atblone*, with the Horse and Count *Nassau*, with the Foot, whom we have brought to the Camp of *Genap* the 29th. halted here the next day: The Enemies being then at *Engbien* and *Steinkirk*, we had not one Piece of Cannon; and we.

July. we were very much afraid, that *Villeroy*, instead of going to *Brussels*, should have march'd to *Nivelle*; for then we must have retreated from *Genap*, (which is but a League from *Nivelle*) to the Camp of *Masy*: And Prince *Vaudemont* being encamp'd at *Brussels*, the Enemies from *Nivelle* would have hinder'd his Passage by the *Bois de Segne*, and *Genap*; so that he must have march'd about by *Louvain*, to come to *Namur*, which consequently would have given the Enemies the Advantage of a March for the Relief of the Siege: But *Villeroy* had Orders to Pombard *Brussels*, and he must execute them; which has lost the French the best opportunity they could have to relieve the Siege of *Namur*. The 30th. Prince *Vaudemont* was re-inforc'd by the Duke of *Wurtemberg*, who came up to *Brussels* this Day with the 12 Battalions under his Command, and encamp'd within the Retrenchment between the Gates of *Halle* and *Namur*, where we had now, by this junction, 38 Battalions: And this is the mighty Army in whose presence *Villeroy* bombarded *Brussels*, which (as the *Paris* Gazeteeer boasted) dar'd not attack the French Army, which fought, by this undertaking, an occasion of fighting, and to bring us to a Battel.

The French being now Masters of all the Country between *Brussels*, *Gbendt*, and *Dendermond*, Sir *Henry Belasis* sent Sir *Bevil Granville's* Regiment to re-inforce the Garrison of *Dendermond*, where the *Luxembourg* Regiment of *Luck* had been order'd before, and march'd himself with the Body under his command to *Gbendt*. The 31st. the *Maréchal de Villeroy* being expected before *Brussels*, my Lord of *Atblone* had Orders to march from *Genap* to come nearer to *Brussels*, to be ready to join Prince *Vaudemont*, if *Villeroy* should offer to attack him in his Retrenchment: Accordingly my Lord of *Atblone* pass'd the little River *Dyle*, below *Genap* upon two Bridges, and encamp'd with his Right at *Waterloo* in the Skirts of the *Bois de Segne*, where the *Marquis de Gastanaga* has built a very pretty Chapel, made in the Figure of Four Demi-Domes join'd together, and one in the Centre rais'd upon them. This Chapel

July.

was dedicated by him to the Virgin *Mary*, to interceed for Issue to the King of *Spain*. My Lord of *Arblon's* Left was at *Braine Allen*; and here he had his Quarter in the House where Prince *Vaudemont* was born: The Causey between *Brussels* and *Genap* remain'd in the Rear. Upon our March to this Place, we had 12 Pieces of Cannon sent by Prince *Vaudemont*. Besides this, Count *Nassau-weilbourg* was order'd by the Prince to post himself with about 30 Squadrons of Horse along the way through the *Bois de Sogne*, to make the Communication good from the Army at *Brussels* to that at *Waterloo*. In the Evening, his Majesty came from the Camp before the Castle of *Namur*, with a good Escorte of Horse to *Waterloo*, where his Majesty lay that Night to conferr with Prince *Vaudemont* upon the present Conjunction of Affairs; who waited the next Day, tho' still indispos'd upon the King. The same Day, (31.) the *Maréchal de Villeroy* march'd from *Engbiew* and *Steinkirk*, in order to execute the Commands of his Master against *Brussels*, and encamp'd with his Right within two English Miles of *Anderlecht*, and his Left at *Halle*. My Lord of *Arblon* commanded a good Guard at *Braine le Chastain* to defend the Passage from *Halle* to his Camp, and the same Evening *Ramsau's* Brigade was commanded from the Army within the Retrenchment, to encamp between *Anderlecht Porte* and that of *Flanders*, for the Defence of the Town on this side, being the only Place where the Enemies could make an Attack. The Magistrates, upon the first News of the Enemies coming towards them, had stopp'd up all the Sluces of the River *Senne*, which run under the Walls of this Town and through the lower part of it, which by degrees o'erflow'd all the bottom from the Canal before the Gates of *Flanders* and *Anderlecht* quite to that of *Halle*, and all the Meadows near the Banks of the *Senne* from *Brussels* to *Anderlecht*: But the Country between *Anderlecht Porte* and that of *Flanders*, being pretty high, and the bottom near the Ramparts but narrow, the Water could not so overflow here, but that the Enemies cou'd make their Batteries of Canon and Mortars just

just by the Place, and near enough to ruin afterwards the best and the most wealthy part of the Town.

August.

The first of *August* the *French* advanc'd to come close to *Brussels*, and encamp'd this Day with the Right towards the Canal of *Brussels* and the Left beyond *Anderlecht* towards *Halle*. The *Marquis de Harcourt* was left at *Halle*, to make the Communication good between *Moh* and the Army. All this being join'd together, *Villeroy* was suppos'd to have full 100 Battalions, and about 220 Squadrons, for besides the Regiments he had from *Montals* Army to increase his own, the *French* King had order'd out of his Frontier Garrisons all the Regiments he could possibly spare to make up a formidable Army: So far that I have heard several of our Officers that have been Prisoners this Year, with the Garrisons of *Dixmuyde* and *Duinf*, say, That they could easily have master'd the Towns they were sent to, if they had had but Arms: so weak were their Garrisons. And over and above all this, the *Maréchal de Villeroy* still expected a Detachment from the *Rhine*, and some Regiments from the Coasts of *Normandy* and *Britanny*, and the rest of the *French* and *Swiss* Guards, which had remain'd to mount the Guard upon the *French* King's Person: All this was hastening to join the *Maréchal de Villeroy*, to march to the Relief of *Namur*, after *Brussels* should have suffer'd the severe Effects of our Enemies Anger, or rather of the provoking Disappointments they met with in this Campaign. Upon this March of the *Maréchal de Villeroy* before *Brussels* 10 Battalions were detach'd from my Lord of *Asblone's* Army at *Waterloo*, to re-inforce the Army of *Prince Vaudemont*, commanded by *Major-General Heukelen*; Four were *English*, *Collingwood*, *Ingoldsbey*, *Saundersen* and *Maitland*; And this Night we mounted a Guard of 100 Men a Battalion between the Gates of *Anderlecht* and *Flanders*, being in all 9800 Men, commanded by a *Major-General*, a *Brigadier*, and other Officers proportionably. *Major General la Motte* mounted the first with *Brigadier*

Eric.

Erle. This same Evening Colonel *Tiffeny's* Regiment came up to *Brussels*, having been detach'd from Lieutenant-General *Bellasis* his Army in *Flanders*, with the Regiment of *Buchan*, which was commanded for that time to Garrison in *Malines*. *Ransaw's* Brigade was re-inforc'd with 4 Battalions more ; so that besides the Guard commanded by the Major-General, between 4 and 5000 Men encamp'd within the Ports of *Flanders* and *Anderlecht*.

During all this hurry, and terrible preparations for the Bombarding of *Brussels*, the Electress of *Bavaria* was in her 7th. Month big with Child ; which so affected her, that she miscarried this Evening of a Boy, to the great Grief of the Elector of *Bavaria*, and the whole Court, and I dare say no less, to the Regret of the King and Queen of *Poland* : This Miscarriage made the Electress dangerously ill ; and the Elector at this time was carrying on the Siege of the Castle of *Namur*. So that the French Bombs have not only kindled a Fire in *Brussels*, but (may be) as far as *Warsaw*, where the French Ambassador has us'd all his Art to extenuate the Matter at the Court of *Poland*. At Night the Enemies open'd the Trench between the Fauxbourg of *Conkelberg* and the Gate of *Anderlecht*, to erect here their Batteries, where they could not only bring them nearer to the Town, but also the Town lying upon the descent of a Hill towards this Place, it was all open and expos'd to the Enemy's Cannon and Mortars ; and that which did very much facilitate the making of their Bomb batteries close to the Town, was two great Barns, one thatched and the other slated, just to other side of the over-flow'd bottom before *Anderlecht* Porte : They work'd securely and undiscover'd behind these two Barns, where they had placed their Mortars ; and because the thatch'd Barn could easily be set on fire by our Cannon from the Rampart, they fill'd it all up with Earth to hinder the effect of the fire. There was a good Breast-work upon the Causey between *Brussels* and *Anderlecht*, where the Garrison had always an advanc'd Guard : This Post was now defended by a Major and 200 Men ; but because it

August. Was too near *Anderlecht* the head-Quarter, by which, Parties could go into their Camp every Night from the Town, the *Maréchal de Villeroy* order'd a good Detachment of the *French* and *Swiss* Guards to attack this Post about Midnight; which the Major defended very bravely for near an Hour, but was at last forc'd to yield to the Enemies Power: The Fire of this Attack alarm'd our Camp, but without any farther Consequence. The Enemies having this Post, plac'd Guards in all the Houses along the Causey to the very Gate of *Anderlecht*, the Meadows on both sides of it lying under Water. The 2d. in the Morning we found that the Enemies were working at their Trench, which they had drawn almost parallel to the Walls of the Town, between *Anderlecht* and *Flanders Portes*; which Work they had considerably advanc'd. The Magistrates of *Brussels* had order'd all their best Cannon to be mounted upon the Bastions and Half-moons on this side of the Town, of which some of them were 24 Pounders; but they were so ill provided with Ammunition that they could be but ill served: They had 24 Pounders, but they had no Ball for this Calibre, their biggest being 12 pound Ball; their Gunners had but little Experience, and we supply'd 'em with a Detachment of our own. However, the Cannon play'd the whole Day from the Town, and did the Enemies some Mischief, and kill'd them several Men, tho' not so many as they would have done, nor ruin'd so much their Works, if they had had better Ball to good Cannon. Some fir'd from the Bastions and Half-moons of *Anderlecht Port* against the Enemies Trenches, others against the two Barns; these fir'd with red Ball to put them on fire; and others from the Bastion, upon the Right of *Halle Port*, against the Houses the Enemies possess'd along the Causey, but with little or no effect. This Evening, Major-General *Churchil* mounted the Guard of the Town against the Enemies with Brigadier *Collier*. The King return'd from *Waterloo* this Day to the Camp before the Castle of *Namur*; and the next, the Elector of *Bavaria* came from thence to visit the Elect'refs, and also to assist the People of the Town

Town as much as lay in his Power, with his Presence, with his Authority, and with his Counsel: And indeed he was sensibly touched with the Misfortunes and Barbarous Usage of this poor Town, and expos'd himself among the thickest of the Bombs to encourage the People, and to comfort them in their Losses, and to keep order as much as was possible in so much Confusion and Misery. The 3d. in the Morning, the Enemies had finished their Trench and Batteries; they had made two Batteries, of about 10 Pieces of Cannon each, upon the height of the Rising Ground behind their Trench; they had a deep hollow way just within their Trench, which very much added to the strength and safety of it; and they mounted it daily by the Left, towards *Flanders Porte*, under the cover of Hedges, and rows of Trees. Between Twelve and One of the Clock, the *Maréchal de Villeroy* sent the following LETTER to the Prince of *Bergues*, Governour of the Town, by a Trumpet dated from the Camp at *Anderlecht* the 13th. of *August*, New Style, about Noon.

THE King being full of Goodness towards his Subjects, and Care to contribute to their Defence, seeing the P. of O. sends his Fleet upon the Coasts of France, to bombard his Sea-port Towns, and endeavour to ruine them, without getting any other Advantage by it, has thought that he cou'd not put a stop to such Disorders; but by using Reprisals; which is the Reason that his Majesty has sent me an Order to come and bombard *Brussels*, and at the same time to declare, that 'tis with Reluctancy that the King has put himself upon it; and that as soon as he shall be assur'd, that the Sea-Ports of France shall be no more Bombarded, the King likewise will not bombard any Places belonging to the Princes against whom he is at War, reserving nevertheless the liberty on both sides, to do it in such Places as shall be besieg'd. His Majesty has resolv'd upon the Bombarding of *Brussels* with so much the more Pain, that the Electress of *Bavaria* is there: If you will let me know in what part of the Town she is, the King has commanded me to forbid to fire there.

August. I shall stay for your Answer till Five of the Clock in the Evening; after that, I shall obey the Orders the King has given me without delay.

The Prince of *Bergues* having receiv'd this Letter, communicated it to the Elector, and immediately after sent the following ANSWER, dated at *Brussels* the 13th of *August*, New Style, 1695.

S I R,

THE Declaration you have sent me of the Orders you have from the King your Master, to Bombard the Town of *Brussels*, and the Reason which his said Majesty does alledge, upon which you demand an Answer, it cannot be given by his Electoral Highness, who is just now arriv'd, since it regards the King of Great-Britain, who is before the Castle of *Namur*; but his Electoral Highness will acquaint him with it, to have an Answer in 24 Hours, if you agree to it. As for the Consideration his most Christian Majesty has for the Electress, she is at the King's Palace.

A Manifesto of the same Nature was publish'd in the *Paris-Gazette* only with this difference. That it magnifies more the French King's Reluctancy to such Undertakings, and his Abhorrence of such Executions, as if he knew nothing of the Matter before, till the Inhumane Allies taught it him at *Dieppe*, *Havre-de-Grace*, *St. Malo's*, *Granville*, and *Calais*. Besides, That the Allies had hitherto made it their principal Glory to bombard Places, which had no other share in the War, but their Sighs, Wishes, and Prayers to see an end of it. Alas! poor People! they have had no other share in the War, but their Wishees for Peace, they have not done the least Prejudice to the English and Dutch Commerce, and Navigation; their Privateers have not infested our Coasts, and enrich'd themselves by the Spoils of our best Merchant-Ships. No, these poor innocent harmless People have had no share in the

the Mischiefs of this War, they have remain'd quiet at home praying for Peace. The Gentleman adds, That it has been in the King's Power to bombard the Towns belonging to the Allies, but that he had hitherto avoided it, expecting that the Allies themselves would put a stop to such Proceedings, but now that he was forc'd to it by way of Reprisal; witness *Liege*; 'tis true that he could have bombard'd *Ghent* and *Bruges* this Campaign, but the bombarding of *Brussels* would make more noise of the invincible Monarch's Power; and then the Castle of *Namur* was press'd, and the *French* were resolv'd to attempt the Relief of it, so that we need not thank the *French* King's Goodness if *Ghent* and *Bruges* escap'd. At last the *Manifesto* concludes with magnifying the Greatness of the Action, that it was done in the Face of Prince *Vaudemont's* Army, who did not dare to prevent the Bombarding of this Place, by hazarding of a Battel; whereas *Villeroy's* Army only look'd for an occasion of fighting. And here he tells a Truth which he all along seem'd to conceal: Before, the Bombarding of *Brussels* was for a Reprisal to return the Mischiefs upon this Town, which the *English* and *Dutch* did to the Sea-Ports of *France*; but now at last it is to bring the Allies to a Battel, that they attempt the bombarding of *Brussels*: They thought the Allies would have hazarded any thing rather than suffer the burning of this Town; but they have been mistaken, and *Namur* taken; their coming before *Brussels* has not reliev'd it as they expected.

As for *Villeroy's* Letter, it is more a Wonder that such Reasons shou'd be alledged for the bombarding of it, than that the *French* King should bombard it at all: For the ways of the *French* are so well known, that without pretending to alledge any thing to justify their Proceeding, I dare say no body wou'd have been surpriz'd at it: But to pretend to bombard *Brussels* with Pain and Reluctancy, as if they were forc'd to it by way of Reprisal, and as if his Most Christian Majesty abhor'd such Proceedings, is such incoherent Stuff, that the whole World knows the contrary.

August.

If a Man read this Letter that knew nothing of the Actions of the fore-going Years, he would believe the *French* to be the most merciful People in the World, and that they did not know what Bombarding was, till we had taught it them. Whereas this barbarous Treatment of Towns is wholly due to them, and 'tis they themselves that have first practis'd it in the World: They began first with *Argiers*; and 'tis 12 Years since they began to treat Christians in the same manner as they had chastis'd this Nest of miscreant Pyrates. *Genova*, *Audenarde*, and *Luxembourg*, above all Places, should not read the *Maréchal de Villeroy's* Letter. But in this War the *French* have more openly practis'd their incendiary Trade; they have not only bombarded *Liege*, the last Campaign was Four Years, but at the beginning of this War, they have more cruelly and barbarously destroy'd Towns that were in their own Possession, and that rely'd upon the publick Faith of their own Capitulations: Some Reason may be alledg'd to justify the bombarding of an Enemy's Town. We have bombarded their Sea Ports, because they doe us all the Mischief they can: But what Reason can be given for the burning of so many Towns in the *Palatinate*, that had deliver'd themselves up to the Dauphin's Army, as *Worms*, *Spire*, *Openheim*, and *Frankendal*, *Manheim*, and afterwards *Heidelberg*? In short, if the Enemies publish'd these Reasons to sling Dust in the Eyes of the Allies, they have been mightily mistaken; and whereas they would have thrown the original Cause of the bombarding of *Brussels* upon the King of *England*, to animate the People of this Country against him, their Mine has sprung backwards, and has rather serv'd to encrease their Hatred against the *French*. They know that we have bombarded those Nests of Privateers that interrupt and spoil our Trade to the utmost of their Power; but they expected better Treatment to a Town that had never done the *French* the least harm, but had rather in a manner a free Trade with them: so far the bombarding of *Brussels* has done a great deal of Mischief to the *French* King's own Subjects, who had vast Effects in this Town, and

and several have been ruin'd by it ; but Mischief must be done, to magnifie an invincible Monarch's Power in spite of the Siege of *Namur*, let it fall where it will. I have yet omitted a considerable Reflexion upon this Letter, and that is, That the *Maréchal de Villeroy* would have an Answer from the Town in Five Hours about a Proposal to make a Cessation of Bombarding on both sides, which regarded not only the King but all the Allies ; and yet this Answer must be given in Five Hours, else he must execute without delay the Orders of his Master, which makes his Letter a Jest, and nothing else.

August.

As *Villeroy* had promis'd to execute the Orders of his Master after Five of the Clock, he was then as good as his Word. Between Five and Six the Enemies began to throw their Bombs into the Town, firing them one by one, and their red Balls, till about Ten of the Clock at Night. The *Marquis de Mirmont* Major-General had then the Guard towards the Enemy, with *Brigadier Packmoer*. About this time of Night the Enemies began to play most furiously, with their Mortars and red Balls by whole Batteries : The Fire was then in several Places of the Town, and there they were sure to throw their Bombs, and fire their red Balls to encrease the Fire, and to hinder the Inhabitants from quenching of it : They had 25 Mortars in two Batteries behind the two Barns, which (I reckon) they fir'd three times an Hour round at least, and all together, so that one could see 25 Bombs at once in the Air, which they immediately follow'd with their Batteries of Cannon, charg'd with red Balls, which did so much the more Execution, that the most wealthy part of the Town is all open on this side lying upon the descent of a Hill towards the River : The Enemies continu'd this Fire-work all Night. The next Day we fir'd upon them as much as we could from our Batteries by the Gate of *Anderlecht*, still endeavouring to beat down the Barns about their Ears which cover'd their Mortars. The *Chevalier de Montgon*, and Two Officers of the *French King's* Guards were kill'd with a Cannon Ball by the *Duke du Maine*. The whole Day the

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the Enemies fir'd with their Mortars and Cannon as they had done the Night before; and by this time the *Stadthaus* and Market-Place was all burnt down and several Streets about it. They neglected the nearest part of the Town, towards the Gates of *Anderlecht* and *Flanders*, as being the poorest: The upper or nobler part of the Town, about the Court, and towards the Gate of *Namur*, they could not reach, but 'twas the Wealthy and Trading Part they were resolv'd to destroy, which lay about the Heart of the Town. In the Evening, Major-General *La Meloniere* had the Guard with Brigadier *St. Paul*. The Elector of *Bavaria* order'd besides, a Detachment of Ten Squadrons of our Horse, encamp'd at *Scarbeck*, to guard all the Streets leading to the Fire, to prevent Rogues and Thieves from going in, and so prevent all Disorders; the Ten Squadrons were commanded by a Brigadier. A Detachment of Foot was also order'd to go in, and help the Burghers to pull down the Houses, and quench the Fire. At Night the Wind grew high and stormy, which very much enrag'd the Fire, and made the Mischief of the Enemies Bombs and red Balls greater than it would otherwise have been. Notwithstanding the Care that was taken to prevent Plundering in the Confusion of the Fire, several Soldiers made a shift to get within the Guards, and plunder'd the Houses whilst they were burning: The Elector of *Bavaria* caus'd one to be hang'd upon the spot. Several Thieves of the Town took (no doubt) this convenient occasion to make Booty; for the Inhabitants thought that the Enemies Bombs could not reach beyond the Market-Place, which made them crow'd all their Wealth in the Houses beyond it, where they thought them secure; but 'twas in these very Places that the thickest of the Enemies Bombs fell, which made the Inhabitants Loss so much the greater. The 5th about Nine of the Clock in the Morning, the Mortars ceas'd, and about Noon the Cannon, having fir'd from *Saturday*. Six of the Clock in the Evening to this time, and always (except the first three or four Hours) by whole Batteries, which made the most terrible Bombarding that I believe

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believe) ever has been known, and render'd the Town a most piteous and dismal Spectacle. They fir'd their Mortars, being 25 in number, 39 hours full; which being (as I computed it) fir'd three times an hour at least, amounts to 2925 Bombs thrown into the Place. The fire of the Cannon lasted from the same time *Saturday* Night till *Monday* Noon, in all 42 hours, which at three times an hour amounts to 2268 red Balls. This Computation of the Bombs and Red Balls, is (I dare say) much within compass. And indeed, the Damage done to the Town has too much answer'd the Enemies terrible Preparations; all the Heart of the Town (the Wealthy and Trading Part of it) being burnt down to the very Ground: and as the Figure of the Town is Oval, so are the Ruines caus'd by the Enemy, reckoning your cross Diameters of the Circle, the one from the *Stein Porte* to the *Fish-Market*, and the other from half way up the *Berg-street*, and near the *Wood-Market*, over the Market-Place, and so towards the Rampart between *Halle Porte* and that of *Anderlecht*; all this is in a manner burnt down to the Ground, with a great many rich Churches, and fine Cloysters involv'd in the Ruines. The last Church they burnt, which was that without *Steine Porte*, they seem'd to do it on purpose on the *Monday* Morning, firing all their Red Balls upon it; and this was the wealthiest Parish-Church in *Brussels*, being enrich'd within with very costly Ornaments, such as Altars, (which were the finest and the most stately in the Town) Pictures, and Images, and abundance of Marble and Porphyry to adorn and set out the Altars. It is no wonder that several Churches should suffer in the thick of such a Conflagration, and so this cannot be taxed of particular disrespect to these Holy Places: But that this Church shou'd be particularly singl'd out, as it was in the *Monday* Morning, cannot but be thought on with horreur, by Persons who believe that their Saviour dwells there Bodily: And yet this has been done by those very Persons who pretend to be the only Asserters and Maintainers of this Catholic Cause.

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A little before the Enemies Mortars had done, we at last fir'd with our Red Balls one of the Barns, behind which the Enemies had made their Bomb-Batteries; and it had been well for the Town if they had pull'd them down at first, as soon as they heard of the Enemies approach; they had then wanted this Conveniency of bringing their Mortars under cover so close to the Town. After the Enemies had done with their Mortars and Cannon, they began this Afternoon to draw them off their Batteries; and because 'twas expected the Army would have march'd back towards *Halle*, the General beat in our Camp by *Brussels*, to be ready to march of our side: However the *French* did not stir; which made some People believe they design'd to exchange their Batteries, and bring them towards the *Locker Porte*, and the Canal, to burn the King's Magazines of Hay, which were of the other side, and see how far their Bombs would reach in the Town this way. But I suppose their Bombs were spent, and the King's Magazines, which were very great, were sav'd. The farthest Bomb the Enemies shor from before *Anderlachs Porte*, reach'd just below Prince *Vaudemont's* House, belonging to the King, and just by the Court; it broke in the fall before it came to the Ground, and a piece of the Shell kill'd an *English* Woman in the Street: She was dress'd like a Gentlewoman, and had a considerable quantity of Gold and Silver in her Pocket; but I have never heard who she was. The 6th. the Enemies having drawn off the Day and Night before all their Cannon and Mortars, (tho' not without Loss, for the Cannon from the Town still fir'd upon them the Afternoon before, during their Work) they sent them back again to *Mons* before with a strong Detachment, and their Army was ready to follow them. The 7th. the *Maréchal de Villeroy* withdrew his Army from before *Brussels*, and march'd back and encamp'd between *Halle*, and *Engbien*. The same Day, the Two Battalions that had been detach'd from my Lord of *Ablone's* Army at *Braine Allen* to *Brussels*, under Major-General

General *Heukelom*, march'd back through the *Bois de Sogne*, and rejoin'd my Lord of *Athlone*, who had now chang'd his Camp, with his Right before *Braine Allen*, and his Left towards *Bois-Seigneur-Isaac*, to be nearer to defend the Passage from *Halle* to *Namur* at *Braine le Chateau*. This Night the Artillery march'd from Prince *Vaudemont's* Army, and the Baggage, towards *Genap*; and the next Day, Prince *Vaudemont* follow'd with his Army, marching upon one Line through the *Bois de Sogne*: My Lord of *Athlone* likewise march'd from his Camp at *Braine Allen*, and the Cavalry from *Scarbeck*, commanded by *Monfieur D'Anverquerque*, (which march'd through *Brussels*, and the *Bois de Sogne*;) and so both Armies join'd in one Line of Battel, encamping with the Left at *Genap*, and the Right at *Waterlo*, with the Causey of *Brussels* before us: Prince *Vaudemont* had his Quarter at a House call'd the *King's House* upon it. And this is the first time since the Siege of *Namur*, that we had an Army to oppose the *Maréchal de Villeroy*, which consisted of 182 Squadrons and 70 Battalions, including that of *Buchan*, which had not yet join'd us from *Malines*, where he had been sent to Garrison during the Bombarding of *Brussels*: And the Elector of *Bavaria* went back this Day from *Brussels* to the Siege of *Namur*.

Villeroy was now encamp'd between *Engbien* and *Steinkirk*, expecting the *Rhine* Detachment, the Remainder of the *King's House*, and some Battalions from the Coast, to march to the Relief of *Namur*, which they made sure of, and so to give (as they boasted) Peace to *Christendom*. The *Rhine* Detachment was already arriv'd at *Rocroy* the 7th. having march'd through *Lorrain*, *Luxembourg*, and *Champagne*, being now upon the Frontiers of *Hainault*, were *Monfieur de Pracontal* Major-General was sent to march them up to *Villeroy's* Army. This Detachment consisted of 12 Battalions, 3 of *Champagne*, 2 of *Anjou*, 2 of *la Cbâtre*, 1 of *Tbiange*, 2 of *Lorrain*, and 2 of *Blaisois*; and 4 Regiments of Dragoons of 3 Squadrons each, in

August all 12 Squadrons, being the Regiments of *Gobert*, *Estrade*, *Brattoncelle*, and *Sailly*. At the same time that the Enemies had made this Detachment from the *Rhine*, the Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* made another for *Flanders* to counterballance it, the King having writ to the Prince before, that if the *French King* order'd a Detachment from the *Rhine* to the *Low-Countries*, he should send another to reinforce our Army, and make head against all the united Forces of *Villeroy*. This Detachment consisted of 10 Battalions, of the Troops of *Lunenbourg* and *Hesse*, and 22 Squadrons commanded by Count *de Lippe*, Velt-Maréchal of the Landgrave of *Hesse's* Forces; but the Landgrave himself, who is extremely affection'd to the common Cause of the Allies, but more particularly to his Majesty's, and the Protestant Interest, came himself to command in Person: He arriv'd at the Camp before *Namur* the 5th. of *August*, with the Prince his Son; his Army follow'd him, having march'd from Prince *Lewis's* Army upon the Neckre to the *Rhine* at *Coblenitz*, from whence the Foot came down by Water to *Cologne*, and by this time they were got between *Aix la Chapelle* and *Liege*.

The 8th. Prince *Vaudemont* decamp'd from between *Genap* and *Waterlo*, and march'd upon the Left to *Sombref*, passing the *Dyle* at old *Genap*, upon four Bridges laid over this little River, two for each Column, and so on between the Abbey of *Villers Perwijs* upon our Left Flank, and *Melle* upon our Right, the Artillery and Baggage by the Causey. We came late to the Camp, by reason of some Defilés which interrupted our March between these two Places. Prince *Vaudemont* had his Quarter at *Sombref*, with our Left here, and our Right at *Marbais*, and the Plains of *Fleury* before us. The 10th. we march'd still on upon the Left, to take up the strong Camp of *Masy*. *Buchan's* Regiment join'd us upon this March from *Malines*. We encamp'd at *Masy*, our two Lines in the Figure of a Semi-circle; the Convex part of it at *Masy*, our Right before *Temploux* and the Censé or Farm *de Boquet*, and our Left between *Spy* and *Melmont* towards the *Sambre*. Prince *Vaudemont*

demoni took his Quarter at *Golsines*, an old ruinous Castle, *August.* formerly the dwelling-Place of the Counts of *Namur*. *Fitspatrick's*, and *Selwyn's* Brigades, encamp'd before the Prince's Quarter, at *Bessire*, to take up a high Ground which forms a Tongue of Land towards *Masy*, something steep towards *Sombref*, and cover'd with thick Woods. Some Horse and Dragoons encamp'd upon the left of these two Brigades, close to the Village of *Bessire*, and two Regiments of Dragoons at the Prince's Quarter. And because this is the Camp that must decide the Fate of the Castle of *Namur*, I shall give a short Description of it. There is a little River that has its spring about *Gemblours*, and falls into the *Sambre*, which contributes very much to the strength of this Camp; for in its short course to the *Sambre*, it runs along a narrow Valley, with Hills upon each side, which makes the Passage of it difficult, and so much the more that the side of the Hills towards the River is cover'd with thick Trees. At *Masy* the Ground is more level on both sides of the River, which makes this a considerable Passage, being the only one from *Gemblours* to the *Sambre* that is convenient for an Army. Beyond *Masy*, as this River comes near the *Sambre* by *Melmont*, it runs at the Foot of a steep Hill cover'd with thick Trees, which made our Left between *Spy* and *Melmont* inaccessible to the Enemy. Our Right was cover'd from *Bessire* and *Golsines*, the Prince's Quarter, (besides the little River now mention'd) with several thick Woods, as far as *Gemblours*; and there was no passage from the Enemy into this Camp, but by *Gemblours*, *Conroy le Chasteau*, and so to the narrow Plain before our Camp taken up by the Brigades of *Fitspatrick* and *Selwyn*, which Plain goes from *Gemblours* to *Bessire*, with a Wood upon the Right, and another upon the Left: This we took care to fortifie with a Retrenchment from the River of *Masy* (which the Maps call *Orne*) to Prince *Vaudemont's* Quarter, cross this narrow Plain, to defend the Passage from *Gemblours* to our Camp. *Masy* (which is a Gentlemen's House just upon the little River now mention'd, where it commands a Stone Bridge over it)

August. it) is two Leagues distant from *Namur*, and is the Passage from thence to *Brussels*, *Mons*, and *Charleroy*. And being now so near this Place, it brings me to speak of our Progress in the Siege of the *Castle*, *Coborne*, and other Out-works between the *Sambre* and the *Meuse*, which render it one of the strongest Fortresses of *Christendom*.

We took Possession of the Town (as we have said before) the 27th. of *July*, after the *French* had all withdrawn into the *Castle* for the defence of it; We quitted likewise the Line of Circumvallation before the Town, which of it self, with the *Sambre* and the Posts we had upon it at the Abbey of *Salsen*, and the *Ballance*, did sufficiently invest the *Castle*. Thirty Battalions, *English* and *Dutch*, were sent the same Day out of this Line of Circumvallation to join Prince *Vaudemont*; and the day after, (28th.) the King left his Quarter at *Maison rouge*, to get t'other side of the *Sambre* at the Abbey of *Malogne*, which hitherto had been the Elector's Quarter; he left it to the King, and took his Quarter, during the Siege of the *Castle*, at a Cloyster of the *Carmelites* near the *Meuse*: The rest of the Troops before the Town pass'd the *Sambre* (whereof Six were *English*) to be employ'd in the Siege. So that we had now before the *Castle*, to carry on the Siege, 42 Battalions. The *English* Regiments of *Seymour*, *Columbine*, *Stanley*, and *Lauder*, encamp'd at the *Maison Blanche*, the Duke of *Holstein Ploen*'s Quarter, opposite to *Flavennes*. The next Day, Collonel *Seymour*'s Regiment mounted in the Line we had made before the *Casotte* when we gain'd the Stone Line made by the *French*: Captain *Congrave* of the same Regiment was kill'd. And this Day the manner of mounting the Trenches before the *Castle* was agreed upon: That it shou'd be mounted by Detachments of 100 Men out of each Regiment, making the Number of 4000 Men, (besides 700 Men to work) commanded by a Major-General, a Brigadier, Four Collonels, Four Lieutenant Collonels, Four Majors, and one Major of Brigade, 37 Captains, 40 Lieutenants, and 35 Ensigns: The two Battalions of Guards gave none. The 30th. according

cording to this Regulation, Count *de Rivera*, Major-General of the *Ravarians*, mounted the Guard of the Lines, and my Lord *Cus* Brigadier, with the Colonels *Lauder*, *Stochausen*, *Marquet*, and Count *d'Enboff* Colonel of the *Brandenbourgbs*, who had the Misfortune to be wounded. The 31st. the King went from hence to my Lord of *Arblone's* Camp at *Waterlo*. At Night Major-General *Arnheim*, of the *Brandenbourg* Troops, mounted the Guard, with the Prince of *Holstein Norbourg* Brigadier, and Colonels *Stanley*, *Sparre*, *Capel* and *Bekel*, the last of *Brandenbourgbs*. The Enemies still fir'd from the *Casotte* and cover'd way upon our Line, but hitherto with little damage. The 1st. of *August*, Major-General *Lindeboom* commanded, with Brigadier *Dedem*, and Colonel *Seymour* commanded the *English* Detachment. We had by this time finish'd several Batteries to fire against the Castle and *Coborne*, being ready for the Cannon and Mortars. The 2d. some of the said Batteries began first to play, 20 Pieces of Cannon dispos'd in Three Batteries at the *Fauxbourg St. Croix* upon the *Sambre*, just without *Brussels Porte*, which fir'd against the side of the *Coborne* opposite to the *Sambre*. We had another Battery of the *Brandenbourg* side of the *Meuse* to fire against the Lower Town along this River; besides several Mortars to incommode the Enemies in the Lower Town, and to hinder their coming to the Water-side. We had another of Four *Hau-bitz*, and Four Mortars upon the Left of our Line, before the *Casotte* towards the *Sambre*: But all this did no great damage to the Enemies. Major-General *Coborne*, who had the Management of the Siege of the Castle, was preparing another Entertainment for them from the Town. For tho' Count *Guiscard* pretended to deliver up the Town for its Safety and Preservation, not that they were forc'd to it by the Necessity of their own Affairs, yet it was forgot in the Capitulation; wherein there was no Provision made to prevent Hostilities between the Town and Castle, as it had been agreed upon in the Capitulation made with the *French* when they took it. At Night Major-General

August.

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August. neral *Smeryn* commanded, with my Lord *Cuts* Brigadier, and Colonel *Columbine* of the *English*. We open'd the Trench this Night before the *Coborne* in two places, to make two parallel Lines for our Approaches between the *Coborne* and the *Sambre*. The first upon the Right was open'd at the Left of our Line against the *Casotte*, producing it down the Hill towards the *Sambre*: The second upon the Left, where the *English* mounted, was open'd in the Descent of the Hill nearer to the *Sambre*. A *Brandenbourg* Major was wounded this Night. The 2d in the Evening, His Majesty came back to the Siege from the Camp at *Waterlo* by *Brussels*; and the next Morning his Electoral Highness went to see the Elect^ress that had miscarried upon the Approach of the *French* before *Brussels*, and to be present to give his Orders during the bombarding. The same Day, Major-General *la Cave* of the *Brandenbourg* Forces reliev'd the Trenches, with the Prince of *Holstein Norbourg* Brigadier, and Colonel *Lauder*. I shall omit the Names of the other Colonels, being Forraigners, and unknown in *England*. We continu'd to advance our Trench upon the Right down the Hill, and the other upon the Left nearer to the *Sambre*, between which we began to work at a Line of Communication. The Besieged had Three *Fauconets* or Drakes within the Pallisado's of the *Casotte* to fire upon our Workmen, from whence they would sometimes detach small Pelloroons of Men to incommode our Work. The 4th. Major-General *Rivera*, and Brigadier *Dedem*, mounted the Trenches: Colonel *Stanley* commanded the *English*. We advanc'd our Trenches near 250 Paces, which Work we travers'd with Fascines to hinder it from being flock'd by the Enemy. On the other side of the *Meuse*, opposite to the foot or first precinct of the *Terra nova*, at the bottom of the Hill, we open'd a Battery of 17 Pieces of Cannon to fire against the Lower Town, and the Horn-work of *Bala*. We re-inforc'd at the same time our Battery before *Brussels Porte* at *Sandte Croix* against the side of the *Coborne*. Upon the Right of all towards the *Meuse*, where our great Line against the Works

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Works of the Castle finishes, we plac'd three 12 Pounders in the room of three others of a lesser Calibre, to fire in the Lower Town which lay open to our view from this Place. Lieutenant *Wallis* of the Royal Regiment, one of our Engineers that serv'd in the Siege of the Castle, was wounded this Night. The other *English* Engineers were, Major *Blood*, then of Colonel *Seymour's* Regiment, now Lieutenant-Colonel to Sir *Matthew Bridges* his Regiment, known before for his Services of this kind in *Ireland*; Captain *Burgb*, of the Royal Regiment, Son to the late Lord-Bishop of *Ardagh*; and Lieutenant *Richards*, of Brigadier *Selwyn's* Regiment, Brother to Colonel *Richards*; who all gave very good Proofs of their Abilities in this kind.

The 3th we produc'd our Trenches 100 Paces, turning the Line to the Left towards the *Sambre*, and the Point of the *Coborn*, where we made an *Angle* saillant, turning again a little to the Right, which we advanc'd 100 Paces more. About 60 Dragoons sallied out of the *Coborn*, which at first put our Workmen in some disorder; but they were immediately rally'd by the Care of the Officers. The Enemies plac'd this Day Three *Fauconnets* or Drakes upon the point of the Cover'd way of the *Coborn* which looks towards the *Sambre*, to incommode us from hence in our Lines. A Bomb fell this Day in the *Casotte*, which put fire to some Grenades, not without some damage to the Enemies. Major-General *Arnheim* commanded the Trenches this Night, with the Prince of *Walde* Brigadier, of the *English* Colonel *Seymour*. The 6th we advanc'd our Trench upon the Left 170 Paces, and that upon the Right considerably, to bring both between the side of the *Coborn* and the *Sambre*: But the Rain was very troublesome to us at this time, which coming down in Torrents from the top of the Hill, fill'd our Trenches with Water, which were made upon the side of it. The Enemy work'd at an outer Line before the Cover'd way of the *Ravelin* of the *Coborn*, upon the Descent of the Hill; and indeed, from the taking of the Town, to this time, they have still been making new Retrenchments down

August. the Hill before the Cover'd-way of the *Cobornes*. They plac'd Three Pieces of Cannon more in one of these Trenches to fire upon our Works; for the Cannon of the *Cobornes* being considerably high upon the Hill, could not bear down upon our Trenches, for which reason they were oblig'd to make these Retrenchments lower without the Cover'd-way. Major-General *Lindeboom* had the Trenches this Night, with the Duke of *Halslein Norkeburg* Brigadier, and Colonel *Columbine* of the *English*. We began at this time to work at several Batteries within the Town, some along the *Sambre*, and others upon the Rampart between the *Porte de Fer* and the *Sambre*, which were to fire over the Town upon the *Terris notis*. Upon which the *Maréchal de Boufflers* threaten'd to lay the Town in Ashes, if we should offer to make any Batteries from thence. But 'twas reply'd of our side, That above 500 Sick and Wounded which they had still in our Hospitals, which could not be transported to *Dinant*, (where we had sent above 1600 since the Town was taken) should answer for it. This Answer, besides that they could only do Mischief to the Town, (if we would sacrifice it) without hindering our Batteries, made them civil, and never offer'd to fire in the Town, but where they saw us work to attack them.

The 7th. we began to draw a Line of Communication from the upper Trench upon the Right, to the lower upon the Left: We advanc'd the upper Trench with an *Angle* *Sillant* towards the side of the *Cobornes*; we continued to work at our new Batteries in the Town, and re-inforc'd the old ones with several Pieces of Cannon and Mortars. Major-General *Swerin* reliev'd the Trenches this Night, with Brigadier *Deidem*, and Colonel *Lauder* of the *English*. The 8th. the Elector of *Bavaria* return'd to the Siege from *Brussels*. Major-General *la Caze* commanded the Trenches and Brigadier *Horne* of *Brandenbourg*, with Colonel *Stanley* of the *English*. The Rain hinder'd us this Night from advancing our Works; so that we only apply'd our selves to put what we had done in a better defence. Our

Works

Works were now brought near the Enemy, which made them fire very briskly upon us, both with Cannon and Small-shot. The 9th. Major-General *Rivers*, and my Lord *Cuts* Brigadier, mounted the Trenches, and Colonel *Seymour* of the *English*. In the Evening, a *French* Officer was taken swimming down the *Meuse*, endeavouring to get into the Place: He came from *Dinant*, and had swam a great way to come undiscovered in the beginning of the Night. He deny'd that he had any particular Commission, but that his Regiment was in the Place, and that he endeavour'd to repair to his Post. About Midnight, the Enemies made a Sally of 200 Dragoons and 600 Grenadiers: Major-General *Rivers* commanded the Right Trench, and my Lord *Cuts* the Left. Major General *Rivers* had plac'd a Captain and 60 Men without the Trench upon the Right, to lie down upon their Arms, and to have Centries to observe the Enemy to prevent surprisal. My Lord *Cuts* had done the same upon the Left. The Centries of the Right gave notice, That they saw a Body of Men coming down the Hill from the *Casotte*. Upon which we stood all to our Arms in our Trenches, and made some Detachments without to oppose to the Enemies. The *French* Grenadiers came down with a mighty Fury, making a great Noise as soon as they came near our Works, to strike a Terror amongst our Men; but we were ready for them, which they found by the briskness of our fire: The Van of the Enemies would then have retreated the same way they came, but being hinder'd by those that sustain'd them, they were oblig'd to turn to the Right, where they fell into the fire of the Out guards we had plac'd to cover our Trenches. The Dragoons sallied (much about the same time with the Grenadiers) out of the Castle, coming between the *Coborne* and the *Sambre*, where they fell among the Out-guards plac'd by my Lord *Cuts* to cover our Left Trench. We had then, as we had every Night, a Body of Dragoons commanded by a Major, between our Left Trench and the Abbey of *Salsen*; this Night they were *Spaniards*, commanded by

August. Major *Zaniga*: My Lord *Cutts* brought him up immediately with his Body to succour our Men, where he fell upon the Enemies Dragoons, and pursued them to the very Palisades of the Castle, making a considerable Slaughter among them. The Major had his Horse shot under him in this Action; for which, and for his considerable Service at this time, his Majesty sent him a Horse out of his Stable the next Day, with rich Furniture, and a very fine Sword. We had in this Occasion but Four *English*, One *Brandenbourg*, and Three *Dutch* Soldiers, kill'd. One *English* Ensign, and Seven Soldiers; One *Bavarian* Lieutenant, and one Soldier; one Major, one Lieutenant, and 17 *Brandenbourg* Soldiers; one *Dutch* Ensign, and 12 Soldiers, wounded. We continued this Day (9th.) to work with great vigour upon our new Batteries in the Town, from whence we expected the Success of this Siege; for hitherto we had done no damage to the Enemies Works, and had only advanc'd our Trenches. The 10th. the Enemies beat a Parley to reclaim some considerable Officers they had lost the Night before, if Prisoners, or to have leave to look for their Bodies among the Dead. At Night Major-General *Arnheim* commanded in the Trenches, with the Prince of *Anhalt* Brigadier, and Colonel *Columbine* of our Forces. We perfected this Night our Communication between the upper and the lower Trench. Prince *Vaudemont* came and encamp'd at *Masy* this Evening, as has been said before.

The 11th. early in the Morning we open'd all the Batteries we had made in the Town, which made a most terrible noise, and no doubt caus'd a great Disorder and Consternation among the Enemies; for the Bombs play'd incessantly in all their Works, and from all sides, so that the Besieged could hardly stir, without running the hazard of being wounded, or knock'd on the Head with our Bombs that were still showing down among them. Our Batteries were made along the *Sambre*; the first at the Village of *Sainte Croix*, where we had 20 Guns dispos'd in Two

Batteries;

Batteries: the next in the *Sambre* and *Brussels's* Bastions, these fir'd against the side of the *Coborne* towards the River to make a breach. Some from the *Brussels's* Bastion fir'd against the Courtin of the *Terra nova*, which comes down the Hill towards the *Sambre*. Several other Batteries were made upon the very Bank of the *Sambre* within the Town; upon the Wall they have along this River, which fir'd very furiously upon the fore-said Courtin of the *Terra nova*. We had some other Batteries of a lesser Calibre (the others being generally 24 Pounders) dispos'd upon the Walk, or *Chemin des rondes* of the Courtin, between the *Porte de Fer* and that of *Brussels*; these fir'd in reverse over the Town, and the River, upon the ascent of the *Terra nova*, and old Castle, which over-looks the Town, and lay open to our view, which very much incommoded the Enemies; for they could hardly stir in the Castle without being seen, and all the Houses in it lay expos'd to this Cannon. Our Mortars were dispos'd up and down in several Courts and Gardens along the *Sambre*, where the Houses or Walls serv'd for Blinds to cover them; some in the Governour's Garden, and in the Court of his House, which is a very stately Fabrick, built by the Prince of *Barbaran*; others in the *Jesuits's* Garden, and in that of the *Ursuline Nuns*; others in the Garden of the *Refuge*, and the Court of the Arsenal; and most of the Lanes, which go to the *Sambre*, had Mortars or *Haubitz*, (these are little Mortars which have under a Foot diameter) in them, cover'd with Blinds. The Batteries from the *Brandenburg* Quarter, of the other side of the *Muse*, play'd with equal Fury against the Lower Town, and Horn-work of *Bule*, to ruine the Work, and to incommode the Enemies, who had their Stables and Stores in the Lower Town along the *Muse*, and a great many, both Officers and Soldiers, were quarter'd here, being more under cover. 'Twas computed that we had now 136 Pieces of Cannon dispos'd in several Batteries against the Castle and Out-works, and 50 Mortars and *Haubitz*; which from this Day, till the Surrender of the Castle, play'd without Intermission: And
this

August. this being the first Day that we open'd our Batteries to make a breach, we may reckon that we have carry'd the Castle, with all its prodigious Out-works, in 11 Days, having capitulated the 22d. The Besieged had 9 Pieces of Cannon, and 3 Mortars, with which they endeavour'd to incommode us in our Batteries in the Town, but they were soon silenc'd. Monsieur de Rondeau, formerly Governour of the Castle for the King of Spain, and 82 Years old, was kill'd this Day by one of these Cannons. Prince Vaudement having encamp'd with his Army at *Masy* the over-night, the King went this day to his Camp, who with the Elector had hitherto gone twice a day in the Trenches, to visit our Approaches, and to give their Directions. At Night, Major-General *Lindeboom*, and the Duke of *Holstein-Norburg* Brigadier, mounted the Trenches, with Colonel *Buchan* of our National Forces; the Regiments of *Seymour*, *Columbine*, *Stanley*, and *Lauder*, having been reliev'd this Day by the Regiments of *Courtboop*, *Mackay*, *Frederick Hamilton*, and *Buchan*, from the Camp at *Masy*.

The 12th. our Batteries continu'd with the same Fury they had began Yesterday, and we found that they play'd to the purpose; for they had already tore up the side of the *Coborne*, and the descending Courtin of the *Terra nova*, where they had made breach in so little time. Major-General *Swerin*, and Brigadier *Dedem*, mounted the Trenches with Colonel *Mackay* of our Forces. The 13th. Major-General *la Cote*, and Brigadier *Horne*, with Colonel *Frederick Hamilton* commanding our Forces, mounted the Trenches. The 14th. Major-General *Rivers*, my Lord *Cutts* Brigadier, and Colonel *Courtboop*. The 15th. Major-General *Arnheim*, the Prince of *Anhalt* Brigadier, and Colonel *Buchan*. These Four Days, our Artillery and Mortars continu'd as before, and widen'd very much the Breaches, and struck such a Terror among the Enemies, that they kept close, hardly daring to shew their Heads over their Works, for which reason we lost but very few Men in our Trenches, having had but 2 killed and 9 wounded the 4 last Days; in which we advanc'd our Trenches

Trenches considerably, having brought them now under the side of the *Coborne*, between it and the *Sambre*. The Enemies were Masters of a Half-moon upon the side of the *Sambre*, at the foot of the bottom which runs down between the *Terra nova* and the *Coborne*: This was made for an Out-work to the Town formerly, before the *Coborne* was built, for which Reason it faces outwards towards the Hill of the *Coborne*. Our Trenches being now so far advanc'd between the *Coborne* and the *Sambre*, it was thought fit to dislodge the Enemies from it. This Place was to much under the command of our Batteries, along the *Sambre*, on the Town side, that the Enemies did not dare to shew themselves in it. We put a Detachment in a *Bilander* at the Abbey of *Salsen*, which came down the River, to attack this Post; but upon the approach of our Men, the Enemies made little Resistance, and deliver'd it up; a Lieutenant, and 17 Men, were made Prisoners in it, having liv'd in the Vault several Days without appearing. The *Brandenburghers* at the same time made another Attack to dislodge the Enemies out of some Houses they had along the *Meuse*, just without the Gate of the Horn-work of *Bulé*, upon the way that goes to *Givet*, from whence they beat the Enemy with little or no loss, and made some Prisoners. The *Maréchal de Villeroy* being now expected for the Relief of the Castle of *Namur*, Orders were given to fortifie the *Avenues* of the King's Quarter at *Malogne*, and the Hills that command it: For tho' there was no probability that the Body of the Army could march this Way to relieve the Place, being all close Woods between the *Sambre* and the *Meuse*; yet this was necessary to prevent the surprisal of flying Detachments, which having pass'd the *Sambre*, could have march'd by the Abbey of *Floreff* to this Place, which is in the way between *Floreff* and *Namur*.

August.

Prince *Vaudemont's* Army being now so near *Namur*, (which we have brought to the Camp at *Masy*) we shall leave the Account of the Siege for a while, to speak of the

August.

the Proceedings of the Prince's Army, and of that of the Enemies commanded by the *Maréchal de Villeroi*. Prince *Vaudemont* came to the Camp of *Mafy* the 10th. his Army consisting then of 70 Battalions, and 182 Squadrons. The 11th. the second Battalion of *Scots Guards*, and the second of *Dutch Guards*, which hitherto had not been concern'd in this Siege, were commanded to the King's Quarter at *Malogne*, to relieve the Battalion of the *Coldstream Regiment* of Guards, and the first Battalion of *Dutch*; and the Regiments of *Comtbop*, *Mackay*, *Friderick Hamilton*, and *Buchan*, reliev'd those of *Seymour*, *Columbine*, *Stanley*, and *Lauder*, imploy'd in the Siege; so that we still kept the same Complement of 70 Battalions. The 12th. in the Morning, all the heavy Baggage of the Army was commanded away, to draw up at the Bridge of Communication upon the *Meuse* below *Namur*: We expected now the Enemies; and as we were then to be still in Motion to observe them, the heavy Baggage was sent away, to make the Marches of the Army easier, less difficult, and quicker; and besides Forrage was not plenty in our Camp after so long a Siege, and such Armies, which the Horses belonging to the Baggage could find more conveniently here, having the liberty of both sides of the *Meuse*. The same Morning, Count *Tilly* Lieutenant-General, was detach'd with *Pyper's*, and another Brigade of Horse, by *Louvain* to *Brussels*, where the *Marquis de Bedmar*, *Mestre de Camp* General of the *Spanish Infantry*, commanded a small body of *Spanish Horse*; and both these Generals were join'd and re-inforc'd at *Brussels* by Lieutenant-General *Bellasis*, who upon *Villeroi's* Motion towards *Namur*, march'd hither with the 10 Battalions under his Command, to cover either *Louvain* or *Brussels*, which (our Army being now at *Mafy*) were both expos'd to the *French Army*. The same Day (12th.) the Regiments of *Sparre* and *Knoring*, and that of the *Marques*, join'd us at the Camp of *Mafy*, having been detach'd from the Siege. I cannot tell whether others were sent from the Camp to the Siege in their Place. The

15th. being inform'd that the *Maréchal de Villeroi*, (who after the bombarding of *Brussels* had retir'd to *Soigny*) had pass'd the *Senne*, above *Nirville*, to join the *Rhine* Detachment, and the other Troops he expected from the Coast, and the Remainder of the Household of *France*, which was all commanded away from *Versailles*, and that he was incamp'd with his Right at *Senesse*, and his Left towards *Arkiennes* and *Feluy*, in order to march to the Plains of *Fleury*: For this Reason our Right Wing of Horse which encamp'd towards *Temploux*, turning back from the Line, was order'd to march up, and rectifie our Camp, and possess the Woods and *Avenues* between *Gemblours* and our Camp; *Collier's* Brigade was detach'd at the same time to interline the Right Wing of Horse. The *Hesse* and *Lunenburg* Troops that had been detach'd from the *Rhine* by Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, commanded by the Count *de Lippe*, (which we have left in their way in the Neighbourhood of *Aix la Chapelle*, and had pass'd the *Meuse* some Days before between *Liège* and *Maastricht*, and had halted to refresh themselves between *Huy* and *Namur*) came up this Day, and incamp'd upon our Right at *St. Denis*, a Village situated in the Skirts of a Wood, near the Springs of the *Mébaigne*. The Landgrave of *Hesse*, who had come before to wait upon the King in this Siege, put himself at the Head of his Troops here, which were in a very fine and serviceable Condition, both Foot, Horse, and Dragoons; but especially the Foot, which made extraordinary good Battalions, very well Cloath'd, and very good Men. At their coming, they work'd at a very good Retrenchment to cover the narrow Plain, between the Wood of *St. Denis* upon the Right, and that of *Meux* upon their Left.

Villeroi, as we have said just now, encamp'd the 15th. between *Senesse* and *Arkiennes*, upon the River *Senne*, with *Nirville* before his Left: He was join'd here by the *Rhine* Detachment, which we have brought in their way as far as *Rocroy*, where they arriv'd the 7th. and being headed by the *Maréchal de Camp* *Pracontal*, who was sent from *Villeroi's* Army to meet them, he march'd them towards the *Sambre*, which they pass'd at *Maubeuge*, and join'd the

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Maréchal

August

August. *Maréchal de Villeroi* this Day: And now having all the Reinforcements he expected, and having a prodigious Army, consisting of 119 Battalions and 235 Squadrons, 'twas resolv'd to march the next Day to the Plains of *Fleurus*, in order to attempt the Relief of *Namur*. The French having such an Army, spoke of it as of a certain thing, and began to maltreat strangely our Prisoner-Garrisons of *Dixmude* and *Dainse*, to force them from our Service, as if our Army had been lost. 'Twas given out, that the *Maréchal de Villeroi* had express and positive Orders to attack us, and the Devotions of the People were requir'd to implore the divine Blessing. And here I cannot forbear mentioning the Preface, the Dean and Chapter of *Paris* put to their Mandate for the Prayers of 40 Hours, to be us'd in that Diocess, (the See being now vacant) *That as God punishes Princes, who make War only to attack their Neighbours; and make themselves great; so he blesses those who act only for the defence of their People, and to procure Peace. Certainly People must be very much put to it for want of a Preface, who made this the French King's Case. For 'tis a very plain Matter of Fact, that he himself has been the Aggressor in this War, by attacking the Emperor, and the States; and if other Princes have enter'd into an offensive and defensive Alliance with them, it has been for their own necessary Safety and Preservation, which had such a certain and visible dependance upon that of the Empire, and States of the United Provinces. I do not know any Places where the French King's Subjects have been attack'd, but by our Sea-Bombardments; and in this case he has taken more care to maintain his Conquests, than to defend his People. If this Character is, or has been due to any Princes engag'd in War, it is certainly to our King, who was now engag'd in the Siege of *Namur*, for no other Interest but to establish the Liberties of *Christendom*, oppress'd by the ambitious Greatness of our Enemies, who were still incroaching upon their Neighbours, and had lately ravish'd this important Place out of the King of *Spain's* Hands. He does not aggrandize his Dominions by it, and has no other*

other Interest in it, but the glory of doing so much Good to the World in general, and of establishing the Welfare and Security of his Subjects in particular, by the Reduction of this strong Key of the Spanish and United Provinces. Thus much for this Preface. I believe the French depended more upon the strength and greatness of their Army, than upon any Hopes the Dean and Chapter's Preface could give them.

The 16th. the *Maréchal de Villeroy* left the Camp of *Senff* and *Nivelle*; He commanded all the heavy Baggage away to *Adons*, and march'd with the whole Army to the Plains of *Fleury*, where he encamp'd with his Right between *St. Amand* and *Fleury*, and his Left towards *Sambres*; the head Quarter was at *Marbais*. At Night he caus'd about 50 Pieces of Cannon to be drawn at the Head of his Camp upon the Causey that goes to *Namur*, which were discharged round to give the Besieged notice of his Arrival, who now made every Night some Signals from the top of the *Cavalier* of the *Terra nova*, with lighted Torches, sometimes Four, and Three, and Two, which we supposed to signify the time of the Resistance they could make. The Besieged did not answer *Villeroy's* Signal, and (as 'twas told after the Siege) did not hear it, the Wind being contrary, tho' 'twas a still Night. The King, upon *Villeroy's* Approach with the French Army, left his Quarter at *Malogne*, and the Siege of the Castle to the Elector of *Bavaria*, and the Duke of *Holsheim Ploen*, and took his Quarter that very Night at the Castle of *Douffle*, a Gentleman's House, in the Rear of our Right Wing of Horse; but most of His Majesty's Domesticks remain'd at the more convenient Quarter in the Abbey of *Malogne*. The next Day the King was very early with Prince *Vandemon*, at his Quarter at *Gossines*, being then indispos'd, which hinder'd him from waiting upon the King at his own Quarter. Measures were then taken for the Security of our Camp, by making Retrenchments where they were requisite. The King brought with him from the Siege *Vice-Marshal General Fleming*, and Count d'Arco General

August. neral of the *Bavarians*, to command our Right-Wing of Horse; and *Lumley's* Brigade of *English* Horse was detach'd from the Left to the Right Wing, which was most expos'd to the Enemy, to re-inforce it: They encamp'd at *St. Denis*, between the *Hesse* Troops, and the Right of our Army, which we advanc'd yet farther in the Front, and drew our Line closer to the Woods and the *Avenues* between them. The same Day (17th) the second Battalion of *Dutch* Guards, and the second of *Scots*, which had reliev'd some Days before my Lord *Cutts* his Battalion, and the first Battalion of *Dutch* Guards, were countermanded back to the Camp, and 12 Battalions more of the Elector of *Brandenburgh's* and *States* Forces, besides more of the Horse employ'd in the Siege; so that 'twas computed we had this Day 97 Battalions, and 237 Squadrons to oppose to the *Maréchal de Villeroy*, besides about 30 Battalions, which continu'd the Siege, and Six in Garrison in the Town. This is the true state of our Forces in this great Conjunction: and at this time 500 Men is the most that we can rate a Battalion at, one with another, and 110 each Squadron in either Armies. I leave the Calculation to the Reader, and the difference of the two Armies will appear upon it. This Day we began to work at our Retrenchments, to fortifie the House and Bridge of *Masy*; we made a Retrenchment at *Bossire* before *Firpatrick* and *Schwyn's* Brigades, which had before Prince *Hanover's* Quarter at *Golfines* in their Rear, and *Bossire* upon their Left; but upon the approach of *Villeroy*, they chang'd their Ground, and encamp'd with their Right at the Prince's Quarter, and Left towards the little River which runs by *Gemblours* and *Masy* to the *Sambre*, and *Bossire* in their Rear, their Line being perpendicular to the Line of our Army: This Retrenchment defended the Plain which runs with a Wood upon the Right, and another upon the Left towards *Conroy* and *Gemblours*. Farther towards *Conroy* we cut down Trees to barricade the Highways, and plac'd there a Captain and 60 Men, detach'd out of the two fore-said Brigades, with Orders to maintain

tain the Post as long as possibly they could, to give notice of the Enemies Approach. These two Brigades were then under the Command of Major-General *Ramsay*. The same Day (17th.) Brigadier *Fuspatrick* was detach'd with 8 Battalions (3 whereof were *Mainland*, *Tiffeny*, and *Ferguson*, the rest *Dutch* and *Germans*) to the Village of *St. Denis*, which lying upon the skirt of a Wood, they fortified very strongly. The *Hessians* were more to the Right, where they defended with a good Retrenchment the little Plain between *St. Denis*, and *Meux*, situated on the skirts of another Wood more towards the *Mebaigne*. Velt-Maréchal *Fleming*, and Count *d'Arco*, with *Lumley's* Brigade, and the *Brandenbourg* Horse, and *Bavarian* Cuirassiers, were order'd more to the Right, between the Wood of *Meux*, and the Village of *Du*, where they made another Retrenchment over the Plain, from the Wood upon the Left, to *Du* upon the Right. The *Mebaigne* has several little Springs, and some in this Place. This was the Disposition of our Affairs the 17th. in the Army. As for the Enemies, they did not march this Day, but continued in their Camp between *Fleury* and *Sombref*; they had made a considerable March the Day before with such a vast Body, that they halted this Day, to compleat their Army, to Forrage, and give out Bread to the Soldiers. The 18th. they march'd more upon their Left, towards *Gemblours*, to come nearer to our Right, which was the most open part of our Camp. our Left towards the *Sambre* being very strongly encamp'd, as we have describ'd it above. They encamp'd with their Right at *Gemblours*, and Left at *Grandlèz*, the head Quarter at *Saunier*: Upon which Motion of the Enemy, Orders were given in our Army not to stir out of the Camp, and every Body to be ready at a Minute's warning, which should be given by the firing of three Pieces of Cannon. The same Day (18th.) 22 Grenadiers per Company out of his Majesty's Forces, were order'd to be ready to march, and make an Assault upon the Breach we had made in the *Terra nova*, jointly with the rest of the *Betiegers*, who were to attack the

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August. the Breach of the *Coburne*, and other Out-works: But his Majesty expecting the Enemies should attack us the next Day, thought it more convenient to defer the Assault longer, and in the mean while to widen and applanish the Breaches, with the usual violence of our Cannon, these Grenadiers being more necessary in our Camp at this time. The *Maréchal de Villeroi* intended to attack us the next Day, the King was inform'd of it, and the Army expected it; for which Reason all Officers and Soldiers were order'd to lie in their Cloaths with their Arms, ready to turn out upon call. Prince *Vaudemont*, tho' very much indispos'd, came by Three of the Clock in the Morning in his Coach, and stood at the Head of the *English* Guards, notwithstanding that he had kept his Bed Three or Four Days before, and had then a Fever upon him; the whole Army turn'd out an Hour before Day. We form'd our Battalions and Squadrons in a readiness, and the King came at the same time to see us in a posture of defence, and went in Prince *Vaudemont's* Coach to conferr with him upon the present Conjunction. The Weather was very thick and foggy, so that we could hardly see 50 Yards before us, but we had Out-guards all along beyond our Retrenchments, to prevent any surprize; nevertheless we were very much concern'd at the unseasonableness of the Fog, tho' 'twas as inconvenient to the Enemy as to us. In the Morning, the Brigade of Guards was commanded to the Right at *St. Denis*, under the Command of Major General *Churebil*, to form a Reserve, and sustain the Eight Regiments, that had been posted here under Brigadier *Finspatrick*, which were all fresh, and had not been concern'd in the Siege of *Namur*. This was the most convenient Passage in our Camp, and 'twas expected that the most vigorous Attack of the Enemies would be here; therefore there was a great deal of Care taken to fortifie all the *Avenues*, and Church-yard of this Village. The Brigade of Guards continu'd the Retrenchment from the Village within the Hedges, and a marshy bottom, by which they continu'd it to the *Hesse* Retrenchment. And we had now provided
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To well for the defence of this Passage, that we had no great Apprehension of the Enemies coming here. The *Hessians* had made very good Batteries upon their Retrenchments cover'd with *Gabions*, from whence they commanded the whole Plain. There was another Passage to the Left of *St. Denis*, about an *English* Mile before our Right Wing of Horse, which we retrench'd and fortify'd; and *Sir David Collier* was posted here with his Brigade and some Artillery. We retrench'd all the Rising Ground within *Masy* and *Golfines*, and so to the Woods we had upon our Right. This was the Posture of our Camp this Day. The Enemies had made several Motions the Night before, and this Morning sending several Bodies, sometimes to their Right, and sometimes to their Left, and their whole Camp was under Arms most part of the Night before, and this whole Day. About Noon the Weather began to clear up, upon which *Villeroy* advanc'd to *St. Denis*, to observe our Posts and our Army. We had barricaded the way through the Wood with several Trees we had cut down; and the boughs being thick and green, and there being a large Barn hard by, he came by this way through the Wood, and took the opportunity of this Cover, to come up close to this Retrenchment. As soon as he was perceiv'd, all our Men within the Retrenchment took the Alarm, and stood to their Arms, expecting it to be the Van-guard of the Enemies Army: The King was at Dinner in his Tent, which was pitch'd hard by for that purpose, who immediately got on Horse-back to observe the Enemy: But *Villeroy* finding himself discover'd, retir'd immediately, having seen enough to convince him that 'twas not fit to meddle with us here.

The Day being pass'd without any Action, and the Time pressing, (for now we began to wait in our Camp) the King thought it not convenient to defer the Assault of the Breaches of the *Terra nova*, and *Coborne*, any longer; wherefore a Detachment was made this Evening (19th.) of 36 Grenadiers per Company out of those Regiments of His Majesty's Forces, which had not been concern'd

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cern'd in the Siege, and 18 out of those that had been employ'd in it. The Grenadiers of the Brigade of Guards were commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel *Evans*, Captain of Grenadiers in the first Battalion; and the rest by Colonel *Epping*, Colonel of one of the *Danish* Battalions. But before I proceed to give an Account of this Assault, it is necessary to continue the Affairs of the Siege to this time.

The 15th. as (we have said it before) we took the Half-moon of the *Sambre*, which would otherwise have flank'd our Trenches, if we had not beat the Enemies from it, and likewise our Assault upon the Breach of *Terra nova*. The 16th. being Masters of this Half-moon, we began to work at a Battery of 10 Pieces of Cannon, upon the Left of our inferior Trench, between it and the Half-moon, which fir'd upon the inward Face of the small Bastion, at the Foot of the descending *Courtin* of *Terra nova*: Our Batteries from the Town could only fire upon the outward Face towards the *Sambre*; and besides, this Battery firing more perpendicular upon the Breach of *Terra nova*, had yet a better effect than those from the Town. Captain *Hart*, of Colonel *Courtbois*'s Regiment, was killed this Day in the Trenches. In the Evening his Majesty left the Siege, to put himself at the Head of the Army, upon *Villeroi*'s Approach. Major-General *Lindeboom* reliev'd the Trenches this Night, with the Prince of *Holstein Norbourg* Brigadier, and Colonel *Mackay* of our Forces. This Night we advanc'd our Trenches between the side of the *Coborne*, and the *Sambre*. The Descent of the Hill from the *Coborne* to the *Sambre* being steep, this gave the Enemies opportunity to make use of a Machine to hinder our Work; they fill'd some Casks with Powder, Bombs, and Grenades, with a Fuzee at each end of the Cask, which they rumbl'd down the Hill upon our Men; but the Bombs and Grenades being too heavy in the Casks for the Powder, caus'd an unequal Motion of the Machine, which hinder'd its Effect; for it could not roul down strait, but inclin'd either to the Right or to the Left, and if it fell per chance among our Workmen, they only open'd to the Right and Left, and let it run down the Hill, tho' at first it put them
into

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into some disorder; but the Machine made more Noise than Mischief. The 17th. early in the Morning, our Battery of 10 Pieces of Cannon, upon the Left of our inferior Trench, began to play with very good success, and contributed very much to level the Breach of the *Terra nova* for a more easie Assault. By this time most of the Enemies Cannon were dismounted, except some great Pieces upon the *Cavalier* of *Terra nova*, which could not bear low enough upon us that attack'd from the bottom of the Hill, and so did us no harm; but their Drakes were still troublesome, which being light, they could easily draw up and down where they were most convenient for them. In the Afternoon we discover'd a Party of the Enemies, of 20 Troopers from the Garrison of *Dinant*, which had posted themselves in Ambuscade just by our Line of Circumvallation towards the *Meuse*, where a Detachment of the Elector's Guards were posted, who attack'd them, killing 6 of the Enemy. and made the Lieutenant Prisoner, and 7 more of his Party. In the Evening Major-General *Swerin* commanded the Trenches, with Brigadier *Dadem*, and Colonel *Friderick Hamilton*. The Breaches being now considerable, the Enemies work'd hard every Night to make Retrenchments and *Traverses* within the Breaches of the *Terra nova*, and *Coburn*: and our Bombs playing without intermission in these Works, did (no doubt) kill them a great many Men. The 18th Major-General *la Carve* had the Trenches, and Brigadier *Herne*, with Colonel *Courtboep* of the *English*. Our Artillery from all Parts continu'd its usual Fury, and the Enemies, whilst we work'd in our Trenches, still us'd their Machines to interrupt our Men; they tumbld down Six Bombs this Night, but with as little effect as before. The 19th. upon expectation that the *Maréchal de Villeroi* would attack the King's Army, the Elector waited upon his Majesty: But *Villeroi* having thought it more convenient to let it alone, the King, with the Elector, and Prince *Vaudemont*, and other chief Generals, concerted the Assault for the next Day.

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A MEMOIR of the General Attack made upon the CASTLE of NAMUR.

The Disposition of this Attack was as follows :

MY Lord CNITS, with 3000 *English*, was to attack the Counterſcarp and Breach of the *Terra nova*, and that part of the Line of Communication between the *Cohorne* and the *Terra nova*, which was next to the *Terra nova*. The Count de *Rivera* was to attack the Breach of the *Cohorne*, and that part of the aforeſaid Line of Communication, next the *Cohorne*, with 3000 *Bavarians*, and others. Major General *la Cave* was to attack on the Right of Count *Rivera*, (with 2000 *Brandenburghers*) the upper point of the *Cohorne*, and part of the Communication to the *Cafſſe*. Major-General *Swerin* was to attack the *Cafſſe* with 2000 *Dutch* ; and at the ſame a time, Colonel was to attack the Lower Town with 600 Men. The Signal was to be a conſiderable Quantity of Powder, blown-up upon the old Battery near the *Bruffels* Port ; and the Word of Battle, given by the Elector of *Bavaria*, was *God-wiſh-us*.

° The Directions given by the Elector of *Bavaria*, to the aforeſaid General Officers, that were to Command the reſpective Attacks in chief, were as follows :

That a certain Number of Men ſhould be commanded in each Attack upon the *Forlorn-hope*, another Number to ſuſtain them, and the reſt to be upon the Reſerve ; and as to Particulars, he left it to each

each General Officer, commanding an Attack in chief, to do as his own Judgment, and the Occasion, should direct him; only it was order'd that Count *Rivera's* Attack, and those upon the Right of him, should begin some Minutes before the *English* Attack, because that was like to be the most difficult.

August.

The Lord *Cutts*, the Night before the Attack, receiv'd a Detachment from the King, of 1000 chosen Men, which were to be part of his 3000: For His Majesty was now at the head of the Confederates Army, and had left my Lord *Cutts* to command all the *English* that stay'd with the Duke of *Bavaria* to carry on the Siege.

It was order'd by the Duke of *Bavaria*, the Night before the Action, That all the Troops design'd for the several Attacks, should march into the Trenches before Day, there to lie undiscover'd till the Hour of the Signal.

The Lord *Cutts*, in pursuance of this Order, march'd into the Trenches with his Men some Hours before Day; but there not being room enough to cover all his Men, he was forced to place Three Regiments at the Abbey of *Salsen*, which was the nearest Place to the Trenches where they could lie undiscover'd.

The Disposition which my Lord *Cutts* made for the *English*, was as follows:

He commanded 4 Sergeants, each with 15 Men, (promising, in His Majesty's Name, Advancement to the Sergeants, and Rewards to the private Men, if they did their Duty) to go upon the *Forlorn Hope*: These were to be follow'd by the Grenadiers of the Guards, under the Command of Colonel

August. *Evans*; and those by the rest of the Grenadeers, design'd for the Attack of the Breach, making in all 700, under the Command of a Colonel: 300 Grenadeers were order'd to attack the Line of Communication. Colonel *Courthop*, and Colonel *Markey's* Regiments, were order'd to sustain those that attack'd the Breach: Colonel *Hamilton*, and Colonel *Buchan's* Regiments, were to make the Reserve: And that this might be the better perform'd, it was order'd that the Regiments of *Mackay*, *Hamilton*, and *Purhan*, which were plac'd at the Abbey of *Salsen*, should immediately after the Signal given, march to the Place of Action, and draw up behind the Regiment of *Courthop*, there to receive further Orders. About Noon, or soon after the Attack was begun, the *English* marching out of the Trenches, drew up under the Enemies Fire, and notwithstanding they had 900 Paces to march before they came to the Breach, expos'd all the way to the Enemies great and small shot, which fir'd sorely upon their Flank all the way, they went on with a great deal of firmness and resolution. Immediately after the Grenadeers follow'd Colonel *Courthop's* Regiment, with Drums beating, and Colours flying.

The Success of this Attack look'd very hopeful; but the Three Regiments at *Salsen* not marching so soon as was intended (either by a failure or mistake in the Signal) the *English* Troops that were already engag'd, were over-power'd by the Numbers of the Enemies; and that which contributed to their Misfortune, was the Count *de Rivera's* being shot dead upon the spot; the Count *de Marilly*, (who commanded the 600 Men that were to attack the Line of Communication next the *Cohorne*) with his

his Lieutenant-Colonel, being both immediately *August.* shot dead; Colonel *Courthop* being likewise shot dead, and his Lieutenant-Colonel, Sir *Matthew Bridges*, desperately wounded; most of the Officers of the Grenadeers being kill'd or wounded, particularly Captain *Mitchel* of the Guards shot dead, and Colonel *Evans* desperately wounded; my Lord *Cutts* receiving a shot in his Head, which disabl'd him for some time; the Count *de Mercy*, Colonel *Windsor*, Colonel *Stanhope*, Mr. *Thompson*, and several other Gentlemen, who wear Volunteers with my Lord *Cutts* in this Action, being wounded, and totally disabled. And Count *Rivers*'s Attack not beginning quite so soon as was intended (by reason of the aforesaid Mistake of the Signal) all the Fire of that part of the *Coburne*, which was next the *Terra nova*, fell upon the *English*, which had been otherwise employed, if every thing had succeeded as was intended. After some time, the 3 Regiments from *Salsen* arriv'd; but things were then in such a Posture, that they were forced to begin a new Attack, instead of sustaining that already begun: For Count *Nogent*, and Monsieur *L'Abadie* were by this time come down, by Order of the *Maréchal de Bufflers*, (as we were afterwards inform'd by the *French* Commanders) in the space which is between the *Coburne* and *Terra nova*, with 1200 Foot and Dragoons, all fresh Men, whereof 200 were of the Dragoons of the *French* King's Household; and with these Troops they charg'd our Forces in Flank and Rear, which were already in the middle of 6 different Fires. The Battalions from *Salsen*, tho' they came too late to do us the Service intended, did not want their share of suffering, as appears by the List of their kill'd and wounded Officers and Soldiers.

By

August. By this time my Lord *Curtis* being dress'd of his Wounds, and come to himself, finding the Affair of the *Terra nova* not possibly to be retriev'd, and observing the *Bavarians*, upon Count *Rivera's* Attack, engag'd in a very hot Fire, who (notwithstanding Count *Rivera* was kill'd, and the Prince of *Holstein Nerburg* Brigadier, wounded; and that most of the Officers of the *Bavarian* Guards, and other Regiments, were kill'd and wounded) had fix'd themselves upon the most Retrenchment of the Point of the *Coborn*, next to the *Sambre*, and maintain'd the Post with a great deal of obstinacy, but could not gain any more Ground; order'd 200 Men to be detach'd out of the *English* Troops, and that none should be chosen, but such as were resolv'd to carry their Point or dye by it, upon Promise of distinguishing Rewards to such as should do any extraordinary Action; and ordering those to be sustain'd by the Regiment of *Mackay*, and that the other *English* Forces should rally and come after as soon as they could, he resolv'd to bend his whole Force, to make good the *Bavarian* Attack: And as soon as he was come to the Place of Action, he detach'd Lieutenant *Cockle*, of *Mackay's* Regiment, with a Party of chosen Men, with the following Orders:

That he should attack the Face of the *saillant Angle*, next to the Breach, Sword in Hand, without firing a Shot, that he should pass the Palisades, and enter the cover'd way; That if he could not maintain the Post, he should make the best Retreat he could with his Men, but that he should lodge himself, if he found any Place capable of it, with a Promise, in his Majesty's Name, of a distinguishing Reward if he succeeded, and out-liv'd it. At the same time he commanded the Ensigns of *Mackay's* Regiment to march strait to the Palisades, and plant their Colours upon 'em, with Promises of futable Rewards. All this succeeded so well, that Lieutenant *Cockle*, entering the Palisades, beat the Enemy from the cover'd way, and lodg'd himself in a Battery of theirs, having first turn'd their own Cannon upon them, for which his Majesty has since rewarded him with Advancement and Money. Whist

Colonel

Colonel *Mackay's* Ensigns were advancing to the Palisades, the *Bavarians* renew'd their Attack with undaunted Vigour, (tho', as was said before, most of their Officers were kill'd and wounded) and so this Post was made good.

August

The Elector of *Bavaria* expos'd himself to a degree not to be imagin'd, going from Place to Place, to observe what pass'd, and give such Orders as he thought fit, several Persons being kill'd and wounded very near him; he gave away Handfuls of Gold to the *English* Soldiers, as well as his own, and saying many kind things of the Bravery both of the Officers and Soldiers. No Gentleman ever fell more generally lamented, than Colonel *Courtboop* did on this Occasion, giving all possible Hopes of an extraordinary Man in the Military Art, if he had liv'd. Colonel *Windlor*, Colonel *Stanboop*, the Count *de Mercy*, Mr. *Tomson*, (eldest Son to Sir *John Tomson*) and other Gentlemen of Note before-mention'd, behav'd themselves on this Occasion with all the Bravery it was possible for Men to shew. And many other remarkable Actions were done by several of the *English* and *Scotch*, too many to set down here.

Having gain'd the Cover'd way before the Breach of the *Coborne*, and the inferiour *Angle saillant*, or Point towards the *Sambre*, and our Troops being fatigu'd by so long an Assault, and the Enemies Resistance, we contented our selves to make a Lodgment here without any farther Attempt upon the Breach. Upon this Re-inforcement of the *Dutch* and *Bavarians*, at this Attack, by my Lord *Curtis*, and the *English* Troops under his Command, the Enemies were so employ'd in the defence of this most dangerous Post, as very much facilitated Major-General *la Cave's* Enterprize upon the Cover'd-way before the *Ravelin*, and upper Point of the *Coborne*, and so on towards the *Casotte*, where he lodg'd himself without any considerable Loss.

Major-General *Swerin* commanding the Right Attack of all, before the *Casotte* and so towards the *Meuse*, design'd to beat the Enemies from the Cover'd-way, and Retrenchment between the *Casotte* and the *Meuse*, (which reaches

reaches to the Brow of the Hill, which has here a very steep descent to the River) overcame the Enemies Resistance, and made a very good Lodgment all along this Cover'd-way and Retrenchment, of about 100 Paces, which he extended to the Left, turning in towards the *Coborne*, about 140 Paces more, to join it to that of Major-General *la Caze*, which reached to the *Ravelin* of the *Coborne*. The *Dutch* and *Bavarians* (commanded at first by Major-General *Rivera*) carry'd it to the *Angle saillant*, or inferior Point of the *Coborne* towards the *Sambre*; and our rally'd Forces continu'd it to the other side of this Angle before the Breach, so that we were now Masters of one of the greatest Lodgments that ever have been made in one Assault, being near an *English* Mile in length. Tho' we miscarried in the great Design of this general Storm, (which was to have taken the Castle, with all its prodigious Outworks, by assault) for want of a due Correspondence among our several Attacks, either by the Failure or Mistake of the Signals. Such a vast Lodgment could not be done in a moment, the Assault lasted till the Evening, nor could it be gain'd without Loss. I have not seen the particular List of the Foreigners, but the chief Officers amongst them kill'd, were Count *Rivera*, Major-General of the *Bavarians*; and Envoy Extraordinary from the Elector of *Bavaria*, to condole His Majesty upon the Death of our late most Gracious Queen; Monsieur de *Marfilly* Colonel, commanding the Regiment du *Tberil*, and *Fabrice* Lieutenant-Colonel; Colonel *Lindroos* of the *Brandenbourgers*, and *Heckeren* of the *Dutch*. Their chief Officers wounded, were the Prince of *Holslein Norbourg* Frigadier, the Colonels *Lindsborg*, *Cannits*, *Horne*, d'*Obna*, and *Denhoff*, and Monsieur de *Milum*, Colonel of a *Swisse* Regiment, besides a great many Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors, Captains, and subaltern Officers.

As for our Loss, it was as follows: My Lord *Cutts* was wounded in the Head, who commanded our Attack; Colonel *Eppingen* of the *Danes*, who commanded our Detachment of Grenadeers, wounded. In the first Battalion of the

he first Regiment of *English Guards*, Lieutenant-Colonel *Evans*, who commanded the Grenadeers of the Brigade, wounded; he had been wounded before in the Assault, *July 8*. In the second Battalion, Captain *Mitchel* kill'd; in the *Dutch Guards*, Captain *Cock* wounded; in the *Scots Guards*, Captain *Campbel* wounded; in the *Royal Regiment*, Lieutenant *William Hamilton* kill'd, Lieutenant *Archibald Hamilton* wounded, he had been wounded before in the Third Assault before the Town, *July 23*. In *Selwyn's Regiment*, Lieutenant *Gilpin* wounded, Lieutenant *Richards* wounded among the Engineers; in *Trelauney*, Lieutenant *d'Aneau* kill'd; in *Seymour's*, Lieutenant *Campbel* kill'd; in *Columbine's*, Captain *Cummins* kill'd, Lieutenant *Twinboe* wounded; in the *Fusiliers*, Captain *Grover*, and Lieutenant *Rainsford*, wounded; in *Tidcomb's*, Lieutenant *Sowell* wounded; in *Stanley's*, Lieutenant *Mordant* kill'd; in *Ingoldsby's*, Captain *Parry* kill'd; in *Saunderson's*, Lieutenant *Midlemore* kill'd; in *Maitland's*, Lieutenant *Arshurs* wounded. All these were Officers of Grenadeers: There were yet some others of the same, whose Names I could not get.

The Loss of the Four Regiments concern'd in the Attack, was as follows: In Colonel *Courtbo's Regiment*, the Colonel, Captain *Coot*, and Lieutenant *Evans* kill'd; Sir *Matthew Bridges*, Lieutenant-Colonel, who now has the Regiment, wounded; Captains, *Wolf*, and *du Bourguay*; Lieutenants, *Disbordes*, and *Ash*; Ensigns, *Foncebran*, *Eyres*, and *Denis*, with 101 Soldiers kill'd, and 149 wounded. In Colonel *Friderick Hamilton's Regiment*, Lieutenant-Colonel *Ormsby*; Captains, *Purefoy*, *Pinsent*, and *Carteret*; Lieutenants, *Fitzmorris*, and *Ramme*; Ensigns, *Fettyplace*, *Blunt*, *Baker*, and *Hayter*, kill'd. Captain *John Southwel*, and Ensign *Lister*, dead of their Wounds. Colonel *Friderick Hamilton*; Captains, *Kane*, *du Roure*, *Seymour*, and *William Southwel*; Lieutenants, *la Planche*, *Breveton*, *Hybert*, *Arbaxad*, *Relleston*; Ensigns, *John Gifford*, *Ormsby*, and *Blackney*, wounded: Soldiers kill'd 86, wounded 185. In Colonel *MacKay's Regiment*, Captain *Catenberg*, Ensign *Macdorgal*,

August. Kill'd. Major *Cunningham*; Captains, *Cunningham*, *Mac-*
kenzy, *Cameron*, and *Bruce*; Lieutenants, *Macleod*, *Monro*,
Dickson, and *Wilson*; Ensigns, *Neil Macleod*, *Monro*, *John*
Macleod, *Macdonald*, *Gordon*, and *Martyn*, wounded :
 Sergeants and Soldiers kill'd, 73. wounded 166. In Co-
 lonel *Buchan's* Regiment, Captains, *Jabstson*, *Baily*, and
Wear, Lieutenant *Baily*, kill'd : Lieutenant-Colonel *Guil-*
liams; Captains, *Dalham*, *Cassin*, and *Orach*; Lieutenants,
Lewingston, and *Windram*; Ensigns, *Gordon*, *Lesley*, and
Urgubart, wounded : Soldiers and Sergeants kill'd 65,
 wounded 140. The Loss in these 4 Regiments of Offi-
 cers and Soldiers, kill'd and wounded, being join'd toge-
 ther, amounts to 1028. besides the Grenadiers, which,
 I'm sure, had near 300 kill'd and wounded : So that the
 whole Loss of His Majesty's Forces, concern'd in this A-
 ction, amounted to about 1400 Men; tho' most Prints,
 that speak of this Business, make the whole Loss of the
 Allies to come to little more than this. 'Tis true, that the
 other Forces concern'd in the Attacks of the *Coborne* and
Casate, did not suffer near so much as we did, or rather,
 their Loss was but inconsiderable, except the *Dutch* and
Bavarians, employ'd in the Attack of the Breach of the
Coborne, under Major-General *Rivera*, who had many,
 both Officers, and Soldiers, kill'd and wounded; and if
 the Loss of all the rest of the Allies put together be sup-
 pos'd equal to that we sustain'd, we must have had in all,
 kill'd and wounded in this Action, near 3000 Men. We
 had a great many Volunteers to signalize themselves in
 this Occasion. If I could have got a List of all these
 worthy Gentlemen, I would have mention'd them in
 this Place. What Loss the Enemies sustain'd, particularly
 in this Attack, is not known, no more than in any of the
 others; but we need not doubt, but such an Attack, which
 lasted so long, and where our Bombs play'd at the same time
 incessantly in their Works, must destroy them a great many
 Men. This Night, (30th.) Major-General *Arnheim* had
 the

the Trenches, with the Prince of *Anhalt* Brigadier. We work'd all Night to strengthen and fortify the great Lodgment we had made the Day before. *August.*

To return to the two Armies, in presence of one another ; the one to endeavour to relieve the Besieged, and the other to cover the Besiegers. *Villeroy* had been the Day before, to visit our Posts at *St. Denis* ; and though he began then to apprehend the great Difficulty there was to attack us in our strong Posts, and the apparent Hazard of a Battel, yet to endeavour all Ways possible to relieve the Place, he order'd the Army in the Morning, (10th.) to march upon the Left towards *Peruys*, to try a Passage at the Springs of the *Mebaigne*, the Country being more open thereabouts. The King, who expected this Motion of the Enemies, order'd in the Morning our Cavalry of the Right, under the Command of Velt-Maréchal *Fleming*, and Count *d'Arco*, with *Lumley's* Brigade, to march on upon the Right towards the *Mebaigne* : The *Hesse* Troops made the same Motion, and they all encamp'd with a Wood upon their Right, their Left towards the Village of *Du*, and that of *Epigny's* before them. Lieutenant-General *la Forest* was detach'd at the same time with 20 Squadrons of Horse to *Taviers* and *Bonf*, upon the *Mebaigne*, to observe the Enemies March, who came early in the Afternoon to their Camp near the *Mebaigne*. Lieutenant-General *la Forest* continu'd in his Post, till the Left Wing of the Enemies Horse (which, upon this March, had the Van of the Army) was come up to the Ground, which extended it self along the River, between *Ramelies*, and *Harluc*, and *Taviers*, upon the *Mebaigne*. As soon as the Left Wing was come up, they detach'd about 40 Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons, to beat us out of the Post of *Bonf* : But *la Forest*, who was here posted, had Orders not to dispute it, but only to observe the Enemies

August. mies March, and abandon it; the Enemies being so near, and so much superior to him in number, this occasion'd some disorder in his Retreat. The Detachment of *Dopff*, and *Eppinger's* Dragoons, that had been posted in some Hedges, to make good our Retreat, were forc'd out of it; and the Enemies having gain'd the Pass, endeavour'd to flank our Horse, which march'd off in two Columns, and to surround them with their Line of Squadrons: However, after some Skirmishes on both sides, our Cavalry made their Retreat good. Major *Crowther* commanded a Squadron of Brigadier *Lumley's* Regiment in this occasion, with which he fac'd about in the Retreat, and with some others skirmish'd with the Enemies. The *French* expected that this would bring both Armies to a Battel, and the Princes of the Blood put themselves at the Head of the Cavalry, to shew a good Example in so important an Action. The Duke du Maine had a Horse kill'd under him; the Marquis de Villequier was dangerously wounded: On our side, the Major of *Eppinger's* Dragoons was kill'd, and Lieutenant *Alexander*, of Brigadier *Lumley's* Regiment, was made Prisoner, and we lost about 10 Horses. The *French* made much of this inconsiderable Success; an Express was immediately dispatch'd, to give an Account of it to Court. They had already broke in upon our Right Wing of Horse; and nothing less was expected by the next Courier, than the Defeat and Rout of our Army, and the Relief of *Namur*; nay, the thing was thought so sure, that 'twas immediately communicated to Foreign Ministers, as 'tis credibly reported. This also contributed very much to the Oppression of our *Dixmuyde* and *Deinse* Prisoners, who were now very ill treated and abused; though afterwards the Pretext was for Reprisal of their Sick and Wounded in the Town of *Namur*, which they pretended were not well us'd among us. Some of the most hot-Headed of our National Enemies abroad, would then tell the Soldiers, to terrifie them,

them; That they must not expect to be treated as Prisoners of War, but as Rebels. But this was making a Triumph before the Victory, as it prov'd to their Confusion.

August.

The King being inform'd of the Enemies March upon their Left, towards *Peruys*, order'd the Army to march upon the Right, at the same time that our Besiegers were engag'd in the Assault against the Castle and Outworks. The King took his Quarter this Day at a Gentleman's House, call'd *Ostin*, near the Village of *Du*. The Brigade of Guards being now in the Reserve, encamp'd upon the Right of the King's Quarter, in a third Line, near the *Hesse* Troops: Our Body of Foot encamp'd within the Retrenchment of *Du*, and our Cavalry encamp'd behind them, to sustain the Foot in the defence of the Retrenchments. We abandon'd the perpendicular Retrenchment at *Bossire*, between *Masy* and *Gemblours*. *Livingston's* Dragoons, with the Regiment of Foot, of *Holstein Ploen*, was left to guard the Post of *Masy*: my Lord *George Hamilton* Brigadier, was left to guard the Retrenchment of *Golsines*, with three Battalions. This was made upon the quitting of the Retrenchment of *Bossire*, leaving *Golsines* (*Prince Vaudemont's* Quarter) before it, who was Quarter'd at *Ostin*, in the same House with His Majesty. Brigadier *Fitzpatrick* continu'd with his Eight Battalions at *St. Denis*. We had a good Body of Horse posted at *Epignies* before our Right. At our coming to this Ground, we saw the Enemies encamp'd with their Left near the *Mebaigne*, between *Ramelies* and *Taviers*, and their Right stretching towards *Orbais*, with *Peruys* before them, and *Maleuvre* in their Rear. At Night we continu'd our Retrenchment from *Du*, to the Wood upon our Right, to be defended by the *Hesse* Troops, and some of the Body of Foot.

The 21st. we continu'd our Fire against the Castle with the usual Fury, to make all Things ready for another Assault. We began to apply the Miner to the

Preach

August. Breach of the *Coborne*; for our Cannon firing from the Town, and the other side of the River up the Hill, could only break down the upper part of the Work, whilst the Foot of it remain'd entire under the Shot of our Cannon; and besides, having gain'd the Counterescarp of this Work, our Cannon could not play against the *Coborne*, without doing harm to our own Men: And this I suppose was the Reason why we design'd in the last Attack to carry the Counterescarp and Breach all at once. At Night Major-General *Lindeboom* mounted the Trenches, with Brigadier *Dedem*. The same Day, the *Maréchal de Villeroy* pass'd the *Mebaigne*, with a good Body of Horse, and advanc'd as far as *Ypignies*. The grand Guard we had here, retreated to the Camp upon his Approach, their Orders being not to engage. The *Maréchal de Villeroy* left the main of his Body of Horse, and rid on, full speed, with two Squadrons of *Hussars*, (whose Horses are very fleet, and fit for such a purpose) close to our Retrenchments, upon our Right, to view our Works, and to observe our Camp: He continued here, wheeling sometime to the Right, and sometime to the Left, near a little Hedge that cover'd him. We brought down some Pieces of Cannon to fire upon him, which as soon as he perceiv'd it, he rid off full speed with his two Squadrons under the shelter of a Wood we had before the *Hesse* Retrenchment. At the same time that we brought down our Cannon, we drew up several Regiments of Foot within our Line, expecting the Enemies; but no Action happen'd, only some *pickeering* (as they term it;) that is, when single Men detach themselves voluntarily from both sides, to meet and fire upon one another, and then retire to their several Bodies again. The *Maréchal de Villeroy* having observ'd the Posture of our Camp, and our strong Retrenchments, rid back again full speed with his *Hussars*, to the main Body of Horse he had left at the heighth of *Ypignies*. We detach'd some Squadrons after him, the grand *Mousquetaires* of

of *Brandenbourg* being one of them; but without any other Action, than the former *Pickeering*. *Villeroy* having found us so well posted in this Place, would yet try to find out a Passage for the Relief of *Namur*, between our Right and the *Meuse*; and therefore he went with his Detachment of *Hussars*, towards the Village of *Verderin*, where there is another narrow Plain upon the skirt of a thick Wood, which from hence continues to the *Meuse*. The Dragoons of *Dopf* and *Eppinger* were posted here, where they made, a Retrenchment; and the Cavalry of the Right was commanded this Day, with *Lumley's* Brigade, to join these Dragoons, for the Defence of this Post, with *Collier's* Brigade, which hitherto had continu'd in the little Retrenchment, in the Wood between *St. Denis*, and *Golsines*. Thus *Villeroy* found all the Passages guarded before the Town from the *Sambre*, where the River of *Masy* falls into it, by all these Villages we have mention'd, round to the *Meuse* below *Namur*, at our Bridge of Communication; making, with Woods, Rivulets, and Retrenchments, a kind of an outer Line of Circumvallation, near Twelve *English* Miles in length. And this was thought a better Defence, than to have disputed the Passage of the *Meuse* to the Enemies, when they came to *Peruys*.

Although *Villeroy* had now lost all Hopes of doing any thing for the Relief of the Castle, for he found that he could not attack us without hazarding the Loss of his whole Army, and that ours was in a good Condition, and strongly posted, (and indeed our Strength was such, that, I believe, had not the Siege of the Castle depended upon the Issue of a Battel, we should hardly have put a Spade in the Ground to have made a Retrenchment) yet the Enemies Presence at *Peruys* was very inconvenient to our Army, which was now shut up in a kind of a Line
of

August.

of Circumvallation, where Forage was very scarce; They had cut off all Communication with *Brussels* and *Louvain*, from whence we had our Provisions: They were now Masters of the River-side, between *Namur* and *Liege*, so that we could have nothing from thence by Water, but must be brought by Land, on the *Dinant* side, through a difficult Country. But the *Maréchal de Villeroy* had secur'd his Communication with *Charleroy* and *Mons*, by leaving the *Marquis de Harcourt* with a small Army near *Fleury*: From whence it appears, that if the *French* had not left the Castle to the last Extremity, before they came to Relieve it, it might have prov'd of a very dangerous Consequence to our Army, which would have been in a manner depriv'd of Subsistence for Man and Horse. But they must bombard *Brussels* first, and so they came too late; and I cannot imagine the Reason of this Proceeding, unless they believ'd all the Reports of our Losses, publish'd in the *Paris Gazette*; and so to let the Siege run on, to shatter our Army, and then to come at last with their Army, to give the finishing Stroke to our Ruine. If they say, their *Rhine* Detachment was not yet come up, ours had not join'd us neither, and so there had still been the same Proportion between the two Armies. Though we began to want at this time, yet our Soldiers suffer'd it with a great Constancy, and few or none deserted to the Enemies. Upon the *Maréchal de Villeroy's* posting himself near the *Mebaigne*, a Re-inforcement of Horse and Foot was sent to *Louvain*, from our little Army at *Brussels*, commanded by the *Marquis de Bedmar*, Lieutenant-General *Bellasis*, and Count *Tilly*, to watch after the Security of this great and defenceless Place, which was now wholly expos'd to the Enemies.

The

August.

The 22th, in the Morning the Thunder of our Canons continued against the Castle, and we were working hard to bring our Mine to perfection under the breach of the *Coborne*, when about Noon the Besieged bear a Parley to bury the Dead which had been killed in the Assault the 20th. which began to stink and incommode them very much: A Cessation was agreed upon for Two Hours to bury the Dead: But the Besieged finding that the *Marechal de Villeroy* could not relieve them; that they had already sustain'd a desperate Assault; that we had made a great Lodgment upon the Cover'd way of the *Coborne*, and *Casote*; that the *Coborne* could not hold out another Assault, and the breach of the *Terra Nova*, which was wholly commanded by it was not then defensible; that the Soldiers were reduc'd to eat Horse-Flesh; (For though at the beginning, when *Athlone* was marching to invest the place, they had brought in all the Cattle of the Countrey round about, yet it being Salted in hast, and in the Heat of Summer, when they came to make use of it in the Siege of the Castle, it was so corrupted, that they were forced to throw it away, and to prefer Horse-Flesh before it,) and that the whole Garrison was extreamly fatigu'd by their long Service in this Siege, and by the fury of our Boombs which fell in their Works without ceasing: For these reasons they resolv'd to Capitulate and Surrender the Place: The Count *de Guiscard* came upon the Breach a little before the Cessation was over, and called for the Major General of the Trenches, who was then *Lindeboons*, and told him that he desir'd to speak with the Elector. Count *Versa* one of the Gentlemen to his Electoral Highness was then in the Trenches, and he immediately gave notice of it to the Elector, who thereupon came to the Breach. Count *de Guiscard* at first offer'd to surrender the *Coborne*, but the Elector refus'd to Capitulate for any part, but for the whole: The Count *de Guiscard* replyed that the *Marechal de Boufflers* Commanded in the Castle, and that he would let him know it; and in the mean while desired the Cessation to be continued. The *Marechal de Boufflers* consented to surrender the whole upon Honourable Terms, and the Count *de Guiscard* came back to the Breach of the *Coborne* to acquaint the Elector with it, The White Flag was immediately put up upon the Breach, and Hostages exchan-

Augst. ged; which for the Besieged were Monsieur de l'Abadie Brigadier, and the Count de Montbron Colonel of the Dauphin's Regiment of Foot; and for us, Major General La Cave, and Colonel Frederick Hamilton, who had been lightly wounded in the Assault, and Baron Meyer one of the Electors Ministers was sent in to manage the Capitulation. An Express was immediately dispatch'd to give Notice of it to the King at *Offin*: But His Majesty was then coming to the Siege with Prince *Vaudemont*, in his Coach to order a second Assault, and the Express met His Majesty in the way. The Capitulation was agreed upon, and Sign'd that very Night. The Count d' *Guiscard* obliged the Marechal d' *Boufflers* to Sign it, because he had Commanded in the Castle during the Siege; but the Count de *Guiscard* had only Commanded in the *Cohorne* and Out-works, and so could not Sign for the Surrender of the Castle; and this I believe is the first Capitulation that has been Sign'd by a Marechal of *France*, which was as follows.

Articles propos'd for the Capitulation of the Castle of *Namur*, to His Electoral Highness of *Bavaria*, joyntly with the Allies by the Marechal de *Boufflers*.

1. **T**HAT the said Castle, with the Lower Town shall be delivered up to the Troops of the Allies the 10th of this Instant September, in case it be not reliev'd: And that during the said time no Act of Hostility shall be committed between the Besieged and the Besiegers.

2. That on the said 10th. of September, the Outer-gate of the said Castle towards the Countrey shall be given up to the Troops of the Allies, where a Guard of the Troops of the Garrison shall be likewise plac'd to prevent the Troops mixing together, and all disorders. The outward Fortifications, viz. The Fort of *Cohorne*, the Redoubt with a *Casematte*, the *Casotte* and the *Horne-work* of *Bulie* shall be deliver'd up to Morrow Morning, being the second Instant, at 9 of the Clock.

3. That the Marechal de *Boufflers*, the Count de *Guiscard*, Lieutenant General of the Kings Armies, and Governour of *Namur*, with

August.

with all the General Officers, and Officers of the State-Major of the place, the Officer and Guards of the Marechal, all the Troops, as well French as Foreigners, the Officers of the Artillery, and all others whatsoever that are in the Castle, in the most Christian Kings service, shall march the 12th of this Month out of the Breach, with their Arms, Raggage and Horses, Drums beating, lighted March and Colours flying, with 12 Pieces of Great Canon and Mortars as the Besieged shall chuse with their Carriages and Arms, and Ammunitions for Twelve Shot to each Piece; in order to march altogether to Givet, the nearest way along the Meuse; and in two or three days at the choice of the Besieged, without being obliged to go any other way under any pretence whatsoever; And they shall have a Convoy given them by the Allies, as well for the security of the Garrisons, as for that of the Equipages. They shall march out the 5th. of this Moneth at Seven in the Morning, with Two Twenty-four Pounders, Two Twelve Pounders, and Two Six Pounders, and Two Mortars. The rest of the Article is granted.

4. That for transporting the said Twelve Pieces of Canon and Mortars, the Equipages of the Troops, and the sick and wounded of the said Garrison, a Hundred Draught Horses with their Harnesses, besides a Hundred Wagons, drawn each by Four Horses, and Fifty great Boats of the Meuse shall be furnished by the Allies at their own charge; with a sufficient Number of Watermen and Horses to bring them to Givet; all which shall be provided by the 10th. of this Moneth, that so they may load them time enough to go out with the Garrison, and to take the same way, that they may arrive together at Givet.

5. That the sick and wounded remaining in the Town of Namur, who are in a Condition to go out with the Garrison of the Castle, may do it at the same time; and that Boats and Watermen shall be provided for them at the charge of the Allies to transport them to Givet.

A sufficient Number of Horses for the Canon and Mortars shall be provided for them, and Eighty Waggon, and as many Boats as can be found in two days before that which is fixed for the going out of the Garrison, and the rest as fast as they can be

August. got, so as the whole shall be furnished by the Twelfth of this Moneth. The Besieged may leave Officers and Commissaries to take care of the Sick and Wounded, and the Equipages who cannot depart with the Garrison for want of Boats on the 5th Instant, and Passports shall be given them. The rest of these Articles is granted.

6. That such of the Sick and Wounded as are at present in the Castle, and Lower Town, and who shall not be in a condition to be Transported to Givet at the same time the Garrison marches out of the Castle shall be carried in the Town of Namur, by such Conveniences as the Besieged shall furnish before the evacuation of the Castle; and shall have Convenient Lodgings provided there by the Allies, for the Officers, Dragoons, and Soldiers, with Beds, Provisions, and Medicines at the charge of the Allies, until their perfect recovery, in the same manner they are use to be treated and provided for in the Most Christian Kings Hospitals; as also to the Physicians, Surgeons, and other Persons appointed to take care of them. And as soon as any of the Sick and Wounded shall recover, they shall have Passports from the Allies, and Boats and Watermen to Conduct them safely by the Meuse to Givet, together with the Physicians, Surgeons, and others appointed to take care of them on the way. Granted.

7. That Monsieur de Megrigny, Marechal de Camp of the Kings Armies, The Sieur Fellet Director of the Fortifications, the Ingenieurs, Undertakers, and others Employed in the Fortifications, shall enjoy the Benefit of this Capitulation, and shall march out with the Troops, in order to repair the same way to Givet, with their Equipages and Effects. Granted.

8. That the Sieur de Fumeron employed in the Finances, the Commissaries of War, the Receivers of Contributions and Consecrations, the Treasurers extraordinary of War, the Commissaries of the Provisions, and of the Hospitals, and generally all those employed in the Castle whether nam'd or not nam'd in this present Capitulation, shall march out of the said Castle with the Garrison, in order to go the same way to Givet, without stopping any of their Equipages, Papers or Effects, whether they be in the Castle or Town of Namur, under any pretence whatsoever.

9. That no Officer nor other Person to whom the Burghers of Namur have lent any Money, or Furnished Goods or Merchandise, shall

shall be Arrested for it. Granted, provided they give sufficient Security or Hostages to his Electoral Highness for what they owe. *August.*

10. That Six cover'd Waggon's shall be provided by the Allies for the Besieged, which shall go out of the Castle to be Conducted to Givet with the Garrison, and the Allies shall not take notice of what they are loaded with, nor visit them. Granted.

11. That the Prisoners taken during the present Siege shall be released on both sides, and that those who are in the Allies Army, or in the Town, shall be sent back to the Castle before the Garrison marches out: And the rest that are in places more remote, shall be sent back to Dinant in Fifteen Days, reckoning from this Day, with necessary Passports that they may repair thither safely, and the nearest way. Granted.

12. That no Satisfaction shall be demanded from the Besieged, either upon account of any Castle taken in the County of Namur before the Siege, or for the Houses that have been demolished in the Lower Town, or elsewhere, for the defence of the place; nor for the Boats burnt or broak during the Siege. Granted only for what concerns the Houses demolished: The rest shall be pay'd.

13. That the Hostages given on both sides for the due performance of this Capitulation, shall be reciprocally restored after the full Execution thereof, and the Arrival of the Garrison at Givett. Granted.

The Besieged shall deliver up faithfully their Magazines, Ammunition, Canon, Mortars, Carriages, and Dependances, and all other Instruments of War, none reserv'd or excepted, which shall be in the Castle or Outworks to Morrow Morning the second Instant, to such Commissaries as his Electoral Highness shall appoint for that purpose.

They shall also faithfully discover their Mines, and Fougares, (a little Superficial Mine) to the Officers of the Mines sent to inspect the same.

They shall likewise deliver, with the same Fidelity, all the Provisions that are in the Magazines over and above what they shall consume before the time of their quitting the Castle, and what shall be necessary in their March to Givet, without spoiling or wasting any; which shall be inspected to Morrow by Commissaries appointed by His Electoral Highness for that purpose.

That

August That all *Spaniards, Italians*, and others of His Catholick Majesties Subjects, which shall be found among the Troops of the Castle shall have liberty to return without any molestation or trouble either from the one side or the other.

Given at the Camp before the Castle of *Namur*, the First day of September, N^o S. 1695. and Signed,

Emanuel, Elector.

Boufflers.
Guiscard.

That Evening the Castle Capitulated, Orders were given in His Majesties Camp for all Officers to lye in their Cloaths, and the Soldiers the same, with their Arms ready; and the *Bywacht* or Camp-Guard of a Captain, Lieutenant, Ensign, and 60 Men per Battalion was commanded to reinforce our Post at *Masy*, then defended by *Livingston's* Dragoons, and the Regiment of Foot of *Holstein-Ploun*: This was to prevent all manner of surprize from the Enemies, who upon the news of the Capitulation might have presum'd upon our negligence, to fall upon us, or might have been prompted to it by their own despair, to give this last endeavour to have this important Place; but we did not find it, so we pass the Night quietly. The 23^d. in the Morning we took possession of the *Cohorn*, *Recloubr*, with the *Casematts*, *Casfort*, &c. according to the Capitulation Sign'd over Night. The *Marechal de Villeroy* having notice of the Capitulation, was extremely concern'd at it, and was some Hours without admitting any Body to see him; It is probable he did not hear of it before this Morning; for great part of the Army was gone to Forrage this day: The *Marechal* would not be a Witness to our Rejoycing for this great Conquest, but Decamp'd in the Afternoon from *Perny* and *Grand Rofers* to march back upon his Right to *Sombref*, and the Plaine of *Fleury*, which he did all Night with such haste and precipitation, that he left many Forragers and Our-guards behind him. This Evening we

had a *Feu de Joy* in our Camp for the taking of the Castle of *August Namur*, which being dispers'd in the several Posts along our Retrenchments from *Masy* to the *Meuse*; the confusion of the Fire from so many places was really agreeable, and the triple Discharge of our Small Shot seem'd to be but one of a long Continuance: Our Artillery was drawn from all the Posts upon a Line behind the Kings Quarter, consisting of 56 Pieces of *English*, 10 *Dutch*, 10 of *Brandenburgh*, and 10 of *Hesse*; in all 86 Pieces of Canon. The 24th, the *Marechal de Villeroy* continued his March towards the *Sambre*, and Encamp'd at *Montigny* near *Charleroy*; The same Day His Majesty remov'd His Quarters from *Ostin* to the *Chateau* of *Boucquet* near *Templeux*, to be nearest to *Namur*, we rectified our Camp, quitting the Retrenchments and former Posts to Incamp upon a Line, with our Right of Foot at *St. Dennis*, the Right Wing between *Du* and *Maux*, and the Left at *Masy*; The *Coldstream* Battalion, and the first of *Dutch* Guards Incamp'd at the Kings Quarter at *Boucquet*. The 25th, the *Marechal de Villeroy* passed the *Sambre* at *Montigny* below *Charleroy*, and Incamp'd between the *Sambre* and the *Meuse* about *Gérynes* and *Florennes*, in the way between *Charleroy* and *Philipville*, after having view'd the Fortifications of *Charleroy*, and given Orders for the safety of that place. The same Day, the *Count de Guiscard* Governour of *Namur* Din'd with the Duke of *Ormond* at His Graces Quarter. Whilst the Duke of *Ormond* was Prisoner at *Namur* after the Battle of *Landen*, they contracted a Reciprocal Esteem and Friendship, which must needs be very great, being ground'd upon so much Worth and Generosity on both sides. In the Evening Major-General *Churchill* was commanded with Twenty Battalions to Encamp within the Line of Circumvallation between *Adaisson Rouge* (the Kings Quarter during the Siege of the Town of *Namur*) and the Town: All the Regiments employed in the Siege of the Castle Incamp'd within the Stone-Line between the *Sambre* and the *Meuse* just before the *Coborne* and *Casotte* as soon as we took Possession of those Out-works. Every Body wonder'd at this Detachment of 20 Battalions under the Command of Major-General *Churchill* to march near the Town; but I believe the Design being laid to Arrest the *Marechal de Boufflers*,
this

August. this Detachment was made to Reinforce our Troops there, in case of any Opposition from the Garrison.

The 26th. being the Day prefix'd for the marching out of the Garrison four Brigades of Foot were commanded to make a Lane, drawing up on both sides from the Breach of *Terra Nova* up the Hill, and so down again to the *Meuse*, to the way that leads to *Givet*; *Colliers* Brigade had the Right next to the *Meuse*, the rest being *Dutch*. A Bridge of Boats was made upon the *Sambre* between the *Fauxbourg*, *St. Croix* and the Town for His Majesty to come over to be present at the marching out of the Garrison; and likewise for the Troops Incamped on the other side, if there had been occasion. About Ten of the Clock the Garrison began to march out of the Breach: The Marechal de *Boufflers*'s Guards du Corps march'd out first, and then the Marechal's Domesticks; The Marechal himself followed with the Count de *Guiscard* Governour, at the Head of as many of the King's and *Alfeld*'s Dragoons as were Mounted, being between Seventy or Eighty: His Majesty was on Horseback with the Elector before the Breach; the Marechal and the Count de *Guiscard* Saluted at the Head of the Garrison on Horseback with their Swords. Monsieur *Dikvelt* having been acquainted with the Marechal de *Boufflers* in his Embassies in France Accosted him, and Rid with him to the top of the Hill, where Monsieur de *L'Etang* Brigadier of the Brigade of Life-Guard rid up to the Marechal, with about Twelve Gentlemen of the Life-Guard, and Arrested him in His Majesties Name for Satisfaction for the Garrisons of *Dixmuyde* and *Deinse*, Detain'd still Prisoners by the French King contrary to the *Cartel*. The Marechal was very much Incens'd at first with our Proceeding, alledging the Publick Faith of the Capitulation, wherein he was expressly mentioned: That the French King his Master would resent this Treatment to a Man of his Character, and revenge it to the utmost of his Power, and that for his part he had defend'd the place like a Man of Honour, and did not deserve it; To which Monsieur *Dikvelt* replied, That the French King, by his little regard to Capitulations, and particularly to that of *Dixmuyde* and *Deynse* had forced us to this way of demanding Satisfaction for the infraction of these Capitulations, That if he

he was Arrested, 'twas not out of any disrespect to his Person *August.* and Character; On the contrary, That when 'twas propos'd to His Majesty of *Great Britain* to retain the whole Garrison by way of Repizal: The King express'd so much value for his Person, that he look'd upon him as sufficient Caution to answer for Six Thousand Men, the Number of the two Garrisons of *Dixmude* and *Deinse*: And at the same time offer'd him his Liberty by His Majesties Order, if he would pals his word for the sending back the said Garrisons, or return himself Prisoner within a Fortnight, or words to this effect; The Marechal answer'd, 'That he could not pals his word of Honour in a Matter which he could not execute himself, that it was in vain for him to resist: And so he put up his Sword, and went back with his Domesticks to *Namur*, where he was detained Prisoner, and treated with all the Honour due to his Character, and to a Marechal of *France*: A Captain Lieutenant and Ensign mounted the Guard upon his Quarter with Colours, and beat a March to him, and saluted him when he went abroad, having the Liberty of the Town upon his word. The Garrison march'd on with the Count de *Guiscard* at the Head of it, in this order, The Dragoons of the Kings and *Asfeld's* Regiments (as many as were mounted) on Horseback, preceeded by *Boussier's* Life-Guards: Next followed the Infantry of the Garrison which march'd out in this Order, One Battallion of *Nice*, then One of *Navar*, then Three of *Piemont* severally, One of *La Marre*, One of *Foix*, One of *Court Suisse*, One of *Solre*: Then the Independent Companies march'd in the Center of the Foot, followed by a Battallion of *Haynault*, One of *Bugey*, Two of *Maulevrier* severally, One of *Beauvoisis*, Two of *Dauphin*, *Salade* together; and Three more Battallions of *Dauphin* severally; In all 19 Battallions. The Dragoons on Foot follow'd in this Order, *Du Barreau*, *Asfeld Esranger*, *de Ganges*, *St. Hermine*, *Granmont*, *Quelus*, *Dauphin*, and the King's, brought up by Monsieur de *L'auumont*, Lieutenant-Governour: All the Officers were very desirous to see the King in Marching out, asking where the King was, and they saluted with their Pikes and Portuſanes the King and the Elector, who stood by one another. The Artillery granted by the Capitulation, and Wagons, march'd out of the Lower Town by

August. the *Meuse*, and the Horn-work of *Bulè*, with the Battallion of Fusiliers, the Gunners, Miners, Pioneers, &c. The Four Brigades above-mentioned still standing to their Armes, and the Forces that had taken possession of the *Coborn*, *Redoubt*, *Casotte*, &c. And by Four in the Afternoon the whole Place was evacuated, and delivered up into our hands. The Battallions which march'd out of the Breach according to the List which I have seen and cast up, made 3867 Effective Men, and the Dragoons 1085, which in all amounts to 4942 Men, Foot and Dragoons, besides the Independant Companies, and the Battallion of Fusiliers, which march'd out of the Gate by the *Meuse* with the Artillery, all which supposing to amount to 500 Men, with the Gunners, Miners, &c. must make the Garrison marching out to be 5442 Effective Men; which being deducted from 12000 Effective under Armes at the beginning of the Siege, makes the loss of the Besieged to amount to 6558 Men killed, wounded, and deserted, supposing the Garrison to have been at first but 12000 Effective Men. As for the Losses of the Allies in this Siege, I could not get an Exact Calculation of it; and therefore shall pass it over; but by the best accounts I could see, it did not come up to the double of the Loss of the Besieged.

The Garrison being all marched out, the *Spanish Terces* (Regiments) of *Manriques* and *Marino*, which had been sent from *Brussels* for that purpose, took possession of the Castle to do Duty there, according to their Antient Custom; the Forces of the Allies having the Town, and all the Out-works of the Castle. His Majesty went this Evening into the *Castle*, *Coborn*, &c. to view the Works, the Breaches, and the Ruines, which were very great; the Ground was all full of Bomb pits, and the stink of the Dead Men and Horses very noisom. The Officers and Soldiers had out in the foot of the Walls within, and Counterscarps, little Cabbins, where they shelter'd themselves from the fall of our Bombs; some of which were lined with Deal Boards, like a kind of Waincoat: The *Marechal de Boufflers* had his dwelling in a *Casematte* upon the top of the *Terra nova*. We found 104 Pieces of Canon, of different bigness, Ten Mortars, and a great quantity of Powder, and other Ammunitions, but most of the Canon was Dismounted. His Electoral Highness went this

this same Evening in a Solemn manner to take possession of the Town, as Governour of the *Low Countreys*, being received by the Clergy, and Magistrates, and the *Confrairies*, (i. e.) Companies of Tradesmen under the Patronage of some Saint: The last mounted upon Stilts about four Foot high, upon which they walk't and danc't very dexterously, Beat Drums, Represented Battles, and Display'd their Banners, &c. The Elector went in this order to the Cathedral, dedicated to St. *Aubin*, where the Bishop sang *Te Deum* Pontifically, with Trumpets and Kettle-Drums. A Stately Pyramid of Fire-works was prepared before the *Electors* Lodgings for the Night, when all the Cannon round the Place was thrice Discharged for its Deliverance from the *French*; under which it had been (reckoning from the Capitulation *June 20th. 1692, to the Capitulation Aug. 22. 1695.*) Three Years Two Moneths and Two Days

Thus this Important Place is fallen into our hands, which as the *French* said, *could be Restored, but not Taken*, which justly deserves the name of one of the strongest Towns of *Europe*. When *Don John of Austria* took it by Stratagem out of the hands of the States of the *Low Countreys*, who kept a Garrison in it by the Pacification of *Ghent*, he said that he had now the Key of the *Netherlands* in his Pocket, and that he was Master of the Countrey: We may as well say now, That since *Namur* opens the way between the *Sambre* and the *Meuse*, where the *French* have their weakest Frontier; that if we maintain that superiority of Forces we had the last Campaign, (as it is our Interest, and the sure way of bringing the War to a speedy and happy Conclusion) that it is the Key of Peace in our hands: And if we consider the vast strength of the Place, both by Nature and by Art, the great Garrison in it, the Character of a Marechal of *France* in general, and that of the Marechal of *Boufflers* in particular, that defended it with the many High and Considerable Officers under him: The great Armies concern'd on both sides, either to Cover or Attempt the Relief of this Siege, it may justly be rank'd among the most Famous Sieges Register'd in History: But that which adds very much to the Boldness of the Undertaking, and which shews the Visible Blessing of Almighty God upon it (which we ought alwayes thank-

August. thankfully to acknowledge) is, that at the same time we had a weak Frontier left Naked, and expos'd to a Powerful Enemy: *Brussels, Bruges, and Ghent* seem'd to be at their Discretion; and though we had both *Ant* and *Andenard*, yet they cover'd none of these great and defenceless Places: And 'tis not to be doubted, but that the *French* could have done us a vast deal of Mischief in our weak Frontiers, such as would have overbalanc'd the Loss of *Namur*, if they had not set their heart upon the Raising of this Siege; but it was the Darling of the the *French* Kings Conquests, the finest Scene of his History, and therefore a Place not to be taken, but by the Arms of *France*, and *Lewis* the 14th. in Person: If we likewise compare the present Strength of *Namur* to what it was when the *French* took it, and our Frontier to theirs; this must raise a vast difference between the Siege of *Namur* 1692, and that of 1695. And that which must Elevate the Glory of His Majesty, the Great and Happy Conductor of this Siege, above all that other Conquerors have done, is, That such Monarchs have made Conquests for themselves, Conquests to oppress their Neighbours, and to Raise a Mighty Empire upon their Ruine: But here His Majesty Expos'd Himself dayly to the greatest Dangers to Conquer for the good of *Europe*, to free it from Oppression, and to Establish its Peace and Liberties upon a Lasting Foundation. I shall say no more concerning this Famous Siege, but that the Forces of all the Allies concern'd in it, have Acquitted themselves like Gallant Men, and by forcing this strongest Rampart the Enemies had in the Conquer'd *Low-Countries*, they give us a very good Earnest of what we are to expect in other like attempts; but particularly his Majesties National Forces have done Wonders; they have Encounter'd the greatest Dangers with so little Fear and Concern as surpriz'd the Besieg'd, and made them believe our Men were flush't with Brandy before they went on; as if Humane Nature, without some adventitious Supply was not capable of so little Fear and Concern in such Dangers.

The same day we took possession of the Castle of *Namur*, Prince *Vaudemont* went sick from the Camp to *Brussels*; And though he was so at the very first coming of the *Marechal de Villeroi* to the Plains of *Fleury*, yet his Zeal and Courage had the

the better of his weakness, and carried him through all the Fatigues to see this great Affair over. Whilst we continued in this Camp near *Namur*, His Majesty went daily to view the Fortifications of the Castle and Outworks, to give Orders about the reparation of them, and the making new ones to defend the weakest parts; where we had found our advantage, not to give the same to others. The Brigades that had been present at the marching out of the Enemies, continued Incamp'd about the *Cohorne*, *Casute*, and Abbey of *Salsen*; and Major General *Churchil* with his 20 Battallions in the Retrenchments before the Town. The 28th. the Marechal de *Villeroy* repass'd the *Sambre* at *Bussiere* and incamp'd along the River *Haisne* between the *Sambre* and *Mons*, with his Head Quarters at *Bineke*, leaving the Marquis de *Harcourt* with a flying Army to return into the *Fay's de Luxembourg* to observe the *Brandenburgh* Forces in their return home, and the *Sieur de Pracontal*, with a little Body about *Philipville*. The same day the Regiments of *Ferguson* and *Marton*, &c. were sent to joyn Sir *David Collier's* Regiment by *Namur*, in order to remain there under his Command the Winter following; the rest of Sir *David's* Brigade march'd back this day into the Camp. The 29th. the Army march'd upon the left from *Boucquet* by *Masy*, and Incamp'd with the Right at the Abby of *Villers Permys*, and the left at *Sombref* the Kings Quarters, and the Electors at *Marbais*, glad to remove from the Neighbourhood of *Namur*, where Forage was so scarce: The Army consisted then of Seventy Five Battallions, and all the Cavalry except that of *Brandenburgh* and *Hesse*, which with the rest of those Troops march'd to *Falais*, and Incamp'd with their Right upon the *Mehaigne*, and Left upon the *Meuse*, but the Landgrave of *Hesse* attended His Majesty to *Sombref*, and took his leave the next day to return into *Germany*, leaving his Troops under the Command of Count *Lippe*, which with the *Brandenburgh* Troops continued here sometime till the middle of *September* to cover *Namur*, whilst we were working daily very hard to Repair the Breaches. Twenty Five Battallions remain'd besides at *Namur* under the Command of Major General *Cohorne*, who has since been made Lieutenant General for his extraordinary Services in the Siege, and the King of *Spain* has confer'd upon him

August him the Title of *Baron*. The same Day (29th.) the *Marechal de Boufflers* was sent from *Namur* to *Maestricht* (under the Escort of the Fourth Troop of Guards) which went this day to *Loo* to expect His Majesty. The *Marechal de Boufflers* had the Liberty of the Town at *Maestricht*, and was treated with the same Respect by the Garrison, as if it had been the Duke of *Holstein Ploen* himself, beating a March, &c. Upon the Marching of our Army from *Namur* towards *Halle*, Sir *Henry Bellasis* left *Brussels* with the Ten Battallions under His Command, and marched back to *Ghendt* to Incamp at *Bellem* upon the Canal of *Bruges*, where he continued till the separation into Winter Quarters.

The 30th. the Army march'd upon the Right from *Villers Perwez* and *Sombref* to *Bois Seigneur Isaac*, a Rich Abby, where the King had his Quarter: We pass'd the *Dyle* above *Genap*, and Incamp'd with our Right at *Brain le Chateau*, and our Left at *Witersey* by *Nivelle*: The same day the Elector left the Camp to go to *Louvain*, and meet the *Durchefs* of *Bavaria*, who was going to the Baths at *Aix la Chapelle*. The *Marechal de Villeroi* march'd this day from *Binche* to the *Plaines* of *Cambron*, where he Incamp'd with his Right near the *Dender*, above *Aeth*, and his Left near the *Abbey* of *Cambron*, the *Marechal de Villeroi* had his Quarters at *Chievres*: *Aeth* was just in the Rear of their Right, and very much incommoded them in this Camp. 'Twas said at first they design'd to Besiege *Aeth*, but *Namur* was taken, and we had too considerable an Army in the Field for them to undertake it.

The 31. the Kings Army march'd from *Bois Seigneur Isaac* by *Brain le Chateau*, and pass'd the *Senne* between *Lembeck* and *Halle* upon Two Bridges, the Artillery and Wheel-Baggage by the Town of *Halle*, and so we Incamp'd as formerly, with our Right beyond *Halle*, and our Left beyond *Tubise*, the King's Quarters at *Lembeck*, and the Electors at *Halle*.

The first of September the Elector of *Bavaria* having attended her Electoral Highness some part of the way between *Louvain* and *Maestricht* came to *Brussels*, where he assisted at the *Te Deum*, sung in the Great Church of *St. Gudules* by the Archbishop of *Malines* for the Reduction of *Namur*; All the High Officers of the Court, the Council of State, and that of the

Finances,

Finances, all the Magistrates and Clergy being present: The *Septemb.* Canon was Thrice discharged round the Ramparts in the Evening, and the *Elector* receiv'd the Complements of the Court, of the Officers of State, Magistrates, &c. for his Success in this great Enterprize, where he has Expos'd himself wonderfully in all Dangers for the good of the Countrey. And here I cannot forbear mentioning the great Expressions of Joy this poor City made for the taking of *Namur*, though it had been so severely us'd by the *French* in the late Bombardment, and had so much suffered for this Victory. The News of the Capitulation came to the Town the same Night it was made, about One in the Morning; when every Body, without staying for the Day, immediately got up, and made Bonfires out of the very Ruins of their Houses, crying, *God save the King of England, and the Elector of Bavaria*. The Joy was Universal all over the Countrey, and they had Extraordinary Solemnities in *Antwerp*, *Ghent*, and *Bruges*, and all the considerable Towns, with Fire-works, Feasting and Rejoycing. The 2d. the *Elector of Bavaria* came from *Brussels* to the Camp at *Halle*.

The 3d. His Majesty being shortly to leave the Army to go to *Loo*, Review'd it this Day, drawn up in Two Lines, the Duke of *Holstein Ploen* Saluting at the Head of it, and all the General Officers in their several Posts. The King rid round every Squadron and Battallion, though it was very foul Weather, which had continued almost dayly, since the Capitulation of *Namur*. The *French King* having order'd the *Marechal of Boufflers* to pass his word of Honour for the Garrisons of *Dixmuyde* and *Deinse* (who were now better treated than before the taking of *Namur*) a Gentleman sent express to the Camp from the *Marechal*, was dispatched this day with a Pass for his Liberty to return to the *French Court* upon his Promise, That the said Garrison should be sent back forthwith. When the *Duchess of Bavaria* pass'd through *Maastricht* in her way to *Aix la Chapelle*, the *Marechal of Boufflers* went to wait upon her Highness: And now having his Liberty, he left *Maastricht* the 5th, being highly satisfied of his Treatment, and of the Honour and Respect that he met with here, and so went on by *Huy* to *Dinant*, and from thence to Court, where he Arriv'd the 11th. The *Marechal*

Septemb. *rechal* was Escorted from *Matstricht* to the *French* Frontier, by a Captain of Dragoons, to whom he gave a Rich Sword for a Present, and other Presents to the rest of the Officers, besides a *Louis d'Or* to every Dragoon of the Detachment: In his way going to *Dinant* he met with the *Brevet*, by which he was Created Duke and Peer of *France*, as a Mark of the *French* Kings satisfaction of his Conduct in this Siege. The Count de *Guiscard* was at the same time promis'd the Order of the *Holy Ghost* in the first promotion. Monsieur de *Mezgrigny* Ingenier, and Major-General was made Lieutenant General and the Brigadiers *Laumont*, *Quelus*, St. *Laurens* and L' *Abadie* Major-Generals, and several Colonels, Brigadiers, as a Mark of his Favour, and that he was sensible they had done their Duty in this Siege.

The Armies having now done on both sides all that could be expected this Campaign, His Majesty left the Field the 4th. in order to go to *Loo*, to divert himself in Hunting, after the Fatigues of the Campaign, and went this day as far as *Malines*. Prince *Vaudemont* waited upon the King at *Pilvorde*, half way between *Brussels* and *Malines*. From *Malines* His Majesty went to *Breda* the next day, and arriv'd at *Loo* the 10th. The King having now left the Field, I shall hasten to bring both Armies to their Winter Quarters. The 5th. part of the *Dutch* Cavalry to be Quarter'd in *Guelderland* and Towns upon the *Meuse*, were sent from the Camp to *Cantoon* that way, and the Brigades of *Boncourt* and *Schack*, which were to Quarter at *Bruges*, march'd near *Ghent* to Incamp there, for the better conveniency of Forage. The 6th. the Regiment of *Slaben dorf* was sent to Garrison in *Huy* to relieve that of *Oxensteme* to be sent to *Brussels*. The 8th. being appointed for a Solemn Thanksgiving-day for the taking of *Namur* in His Majesties Forces in the Camp, as it was Appointed to be kept at the same time by the Lords Justices of *England*, in *London*, *Westminster*, &c. The same was observ'd accordingly, with Prayers and Sermons suitable to the occasion; the first Compos'd by Dr. *Willis*, Chaplain-General, to supply our want of the Form set out for that purpose by Authority in *England*. The 9th. we still continued Incamp'd at *Halle*, though Forage was scarce, the Ways being not only very bad by reason

son of the foul Weather, and consequently difficult for our Artillery, but also because *Namur* was not yet in such a condition of defence as to venture the Enemies between the *Sambre* and our Army, who were still incamp't in the Plains of *Cambron*, to ruine all the Forage and Countrey about *Aeth*; but that Garrison was very troublesom to them in this Camp, sending out dayly Parties to take their Horses, and to make Prisoners; in which they had such success, that before the *French* had left this Camp, they had got above 500 Horses from them; and Count *Nassau* himself, one of the Major Generals upon their Left Wing of Horse narrowly escap'd falling into the hands of one of these Parties, who sell one Night upon his Quarter; he was in Bed, and made his Escape in his Shirt, but the best of his Baggage was lost.

The 11th. The Marechal de *Villeroy* march'd upon the Right from *Cambron* and *Chieures* to *Leuze*, where the Army had Orders to Hutt, i. e. to make Straw Barracks instead of Tents. The Duke of *Chartres*, with most of the Princes of the Blood left the Army here to repair to Court. The 12th. our Army marched from *Halle* upon the right to St. *Quintin Linneck*, where we Incamp'd with our Right near *Ternath*, and our left a little beyond St. *Quintin Linneck* towards *Halle*; The Elector had his Quarter at *Esringen*, the Duke of *Holstein*, *Ploen* at St. *Quintin*. The 13th. our Army had orders to Hutt the Ways were very bad and difficult to fetch Straw. The 14th. Prince *Vaudemont* came from *Brussels* to the Camp to wait upon the Elector; The 15th. the Duke of *Wurtemberg*, and Count *Nassau* Lieutenant-General went to *Brussels* to wait upon Prince *Vaudemont* to receive his Orders for our Army before he went to *Loo*, where the Prince was to go the next day to concert with His Majesty the business about Winter-Quarters, and to be present at a Conference with the Elector of *Brandenburgh* about the Operations of the next Campaign; But the Duke of *Wurtemberg* and Count *Nassau* missed very narrowly falling into the hands of a *French* Party that had crept between *Halle* and *Brussels*, in their return to the Camp; Count *Nassau's* two *Aide de Camps* were made Prisoners just behind him, and carried to *Charleroy*: These were not the only Gentlemen that had the misfortune to fall into their hands: Their Little Sculking Parties were very troublesom between the Camp and *Brussels*, having

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the way open to get between our Camp and this Town by *Halle*; If they came in great Parties they were more apt to be discovered, for which reason they came but few together; and if they met with Parties of Strangers to the Countrey, as *English*, *Germans*, &c. they would pretend themselves to be *Walloons* in the King of *Spains* Service. The 17th. Captains *Hamilton* and *Hemfly* of Colonel *Seymour's* Regiment, with the Surgeon fell into the hands of one of these little Parties, they endeavour'd to resist, Captain *Hemfly* had a dangerous Wound upon his left Wrist, and they were all Three made Prisoners, but the Party left Captain *Hemfly* wounded at *Halle*, upon the promise of the other two to see his Ransom paid.

The Breaches of the Town and Castle of *Namur* being now considerably repair'd, and the *French* Line upon the Hill between the *Sambre* and the *Meuse* produc'd down to the *Sambre*, besides some Works began to defend the passages of this River, between the Line and the Castle, and others to defend the side of the *Cohorne* against the Town, that it may not for the future be attack'd the same way we reduc'd this strong place; this I say being now the Condition of *Namur*, the *Hesse* and *Luxembourg* Troops Decamp'd from the *Atchaigne* to march by the *Meuse* (which they pass'd between *Liege* and *Maestricht*) to *Germany*: And the *Brandenbourg* Forces Canton'd in the Neighbourhood of *Liege*, expecting to go into their Winter Quarters (as formerly) at *Liege*, *Aix la Chapelle* &c. Upon our coming to the Camp at *S. Quintin Linneck*, the *Spanish* and *Bavarian* Cavalry was likewise sent to Canton along the *Dendre* between *Alost* and *Dendermond*: And the Weather having been very bad now, and most part of the Summer, and Forrage scarce, and the Troops very much fatigu'd, and no fear of any Enterprize from the Enemies, this made our Army separate very early to go into Quarters. The 19th. our heavy Artillery consisting of Thirty Pieces of Canon, began to march to Winter-Quarters at *Ghent*, being escorted by the Regiments of Colonel *Frederick Hamilton* and *Cinquilles*. The 20th. My Lord of *Athlone*, General of the *Dutch* Horse, Reviewed all the Cavalry here in the *States* Service. The 21st. The Life-Guards and Horse-Granadiers were ordered to their Winter-Quarters, the first to *Breda*, and the last to *Boisselduc*.
The

The 23th. the Dutch Artillery march'd to Malines its usual ^{Septem.} Winter Quarter, under the Convoy of the Regiments of Seymour and Collingwood to be quarter'd there, and some Dutch Regiments going to the Frontiers of Holland. Colonel Collingwood's Regiment afterwards was sent to Ghent, and Colonel Trelan-nyes to Malines, where it had been formerly. This day the Elector had notice that the French Army had broke up the day before, not to go yet into Quarters, but to Canton in the Villages between the † Ronne and the Scheld. Villeroy having his Quarter at Cordes; upon which the Garrisons of Ghendi and Bruges, † A little River which falls into the Scheld at Eijcanffe. Ostend, Camerlings Ambacht, and Canal of Bruges march'd the 24th towards their respective Winter-Quarters, with the remainder of the English Train of Artillery and Foot, under the Command of the Duke of Wirtemberg, Count Nassau, &c. the Horse under the Command of Monsieur d'Alverquerque: We incamp'd this day upon the Dender (which we pass'd at Aloft) at Arenbo-deghem. The 25th. at Mallem near Ghent, where the Artillery and Garrison began to march into Quarters the next day. The Garrisons of Bruges, Ostend, &c. march'd on under the Command of Major General Ramsay to their Winter-Quarters; as the Ten Battallions of Foot, and Two of Dragoons incamp'd at Bellem upon this Canal, had done some days before: Sir Henry Belasis, who Commanded them, went to the Hague to receive His Majesties Instructions about the Tryal of the Officers concern'd in the Capitulations of Dixmuyde and Deinse, being appointed President of the High Court Marshal to try them: For about this time the foresaid Garrisons were set at liberty by the French Kings Order, and come to Ghendi, but the Officers Commanding the respective Regiments of these Garrisons were either Confin'd in Ghent, or sent Prisoners to the Sas van Ghendt, Major-General Ellembergh Governour of Dixmuyde was among the last. These Garrisons were sent back with the usual Fidelity of the French, they still retain'd those, whom by their ill usage and infraction of the Carrel and Capitulation, they had forc'd to take on in their Service. 'Tis true, as 'tis said that they publish'd by Bear of Drum in several of their Frontier Garrisons, that those who had so been List'd among them had liberty to return, but they took care that none of the Parties concern'd should

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should have any benefit by it; however many of these forc'd Soldiers have deserted back to us this Summer, as *English, Scots,* and *Danes*, and do Desert dayly. The 26th the Elector left the Army at *St. Quintin Linneck* to go to *Brussels*, and the 27th the Duke of *Holstein Ploen*, and the rest of the Army here separated into Winter Quarters. The same day His Majesty came from *Loo* to the *Hague* with Prince *Vaudemont*; and the 28th the Elector of *Brandenbourg*; who had been retarded at *Cleves* by some extraordinary Business, and so could not come to *Loo*. The State of our Army in *Flanders* was resolv'd upon here for the next Campagne, and to Augment considerably our Forces, whereby (notwithstanding the great preparations of the Enemies, and their new Levyes) we may still be proportionably Superiour to them in the Field, and pursue that Success which it has pleas'd God to give us the last Summer over our Enemies, to advance the great and necessary work of asserting our Liberties, and the Liberties of all *Christendom*, the only end of our Just and Righteous Cause, and thereupon to ground a firm, lasting, and happy Peace, which, (if we maintain that Power over our Enemies it has pleas'd God to give us the last Campagne) we need not doubt of effecting very speedily. One thing is certain, That if the Allies Money holds out as long as that of the *French Kings*, (as 'tis very reasonable to think it should) his Forces must fail before ours; for he has only *France* and his Conquests, with part of *Switzerland* to recruit his Forces, and to make new Levyes, but the Allies have all the rest of *Christendom* for an inexhaustible Supply to make up their Armies. The King having spent some days in Conferences with the Elector of *Brandenbourg* and States-General concerning this Important Work, Sailed the 9th for *England*, where His Majesty Arriv'd the 10th at *Margate*, and lay that Night at *Canterbury*; and so His Majesty came the next day to *Kensington*, being every where receiv'd by His good and loving Subjects with all the demonstration of the greatest Joy imaginable for the preservation of His Sacred Person, amidst all the Dangers to which the King has expos'd Himself, and for the great Success of his Arms during the Campagne, which next under God, is due to His Majesty.

Though

Though our Armies were separated into Winter-Quarters, *October* yet the Enemies still continued to Canton up and down the Countrey near their Lines, to cover their new Works here, and at *Courtray*. The First of *October* the French Army (Quarter'd along the *Ronne*) passed the Scheld, and canton'd along their Lines between the *Lys* and the *Scheld*; and the 1st. they passed the *Lys* by *Courtray* to Canton between the *Lys* and the *Mandel*, where they continued till about the 18th. of *October*; that the *Marechal de Villeroy* went to Court, and the Army into Quarters; but upon their passage of the *Lys* to Canton along the River *Mandel*, they made a Detachment of all their Forces design'd to quarter near the Sea to form a Body near *Furnes*, which gave us some Jealousie for *Newport*; and upon this Motion, the Duke of *Wirtemberg* drew out 125 Men out of every Regiment of Foot of our Forces, besides the Regiments of *Fairfax* Danish Guards, and *Packmore* Intire, which made a Body of about Ten Thousand Men, and Incamp'd, with a small Train of Artillery sent from *Ghent* for that purpose, upon the Sandhills near *Newport*, for the safety of that place. But it does not appear that the Enemies had any other design, than to make some new Works about *Furnes* and *Kenoke*, which the *Marechal de Villeroy* came to view, and the Fortifications of *Dunkirk*, before his going to Court. The Weather was extraordinary fair and favourable, more than is usual at this time of the Year, which I suppose kept the Enemies out so much the longer. The 22th. the Duke of *Wirtemberg* with the Detachment under his Command returned from the Neighbourhood of *Newport* back into Winter-Quarters, after the Enemies had separated on their side.

Sir *Henry Bellasis* having receiv'd His Majesties Instructions at the *Hague*, came to *Ghent* the beginning of *October*, to be President of the Council of War appointed for the Tryal of the Commanding Officers in the Garrisons of *Dixmuyde* and *Deinse*, which sat at the *Golden Apple* a great Inn in *Ghent* where all the said Officers were brought and detain'd Prisoners. The Council of War began to sit the 9th. Composed of Sir *Henry Bellasis* Lieutenant-General and President, Major-Generals *Meloniere*, *Ramsay* and *Eppinger*; Brigadiers, *Fitz-Patrick*, *Anhalt*, and *Haxhausen*; Colonels *Fairfax*, *Collingwood*, *Schoor*, *Erff*,
Arrens

Octob. *Arms and Bernstorff*. The Court sat till the 25th, that they came to Sentence after a full hearing on both sides, which Sir *Henry Bellasis* brought over to be approv'd of by His Majesty, which was done without any alterations. † Major-General *Ellenbergh* Governour of *Dienmayde* was Condemned to be Beheaded, and his Goods Confiscated; some Colonels were Broke and render'd incapable of Serving the King, others depriv'd of their Regiments without any such clause, others Suspended, and others acquitted with Honour. The Sentence (I suppose) will be Published, and I need not swell this Account of the Campaign to a greater Bulk, to give a particular Relation of it.

† Executed at
Ghent,
Nov. 20.

Gloria in Excelsis Deo, in Terris Pax.

A List

List of the Forces in the Line of Circumvallation at the Siege
A of Namur.

Before the Town the King, the Duke of Holstein-Ploen, Earl of
Portland, and the D. of Ormond Lieutenant-Generals of Horse.

Infantry in the Kings Pay be-
fore the Town, Count
Nassau, Lieutenant-Gener-
al, Major-General Ram-
say, Brigadiers, Lord Cutts,
Fitzpatrick, Selwyn, and
L. George Hamilton.

	Battal.
English { First Regiment 2	
Guards. { Second Regiment 1	
Dutch-Guards	1
Scots-Guards	1
Royal	1
Selwyn	1
Trelawney	1
Seymour	1
Columbine	2
Fusiliers	2
Tidcomb	1
Stanley	1
Collingwood	1
Lander	1
Ingoldesby	1
Saunderson	1
Maitland	1
Nassau	1

Battallions 19

In all before the Town
45 Battallions.

Dutch Infantry before the
Town, Lieut. General
Tettau, Major-Generals,
Fagel, Salisch, Lindeboom,
and Heukelom. Brigadiers,
Holstein-Norbourg, Frisheim
and Heyden.

	Battal.
Tettau	1
Weed	1
Salisch	1
Lindeboom	1
Dumont	1
Ameliszwert	1
Frisheim	1
Oxenstern	1
Braba	1
Capol	2
Marquet	1
Wolfembüttel	1
Hasfert	1
La Mothe	1
Holstein Norbourg	1
Fagel	1
Spar	1
Carle	1
Gohr	1
Harschols	1
Lothum	1
Essen	1
Arents	1
Heukelom	1
Holstein Ploen	1

Battallions 26

In the Line of Circumvallation between the *Sambre* and the *Meuse*, the Elector with the *Spanish* and *Bavarian* Generals. Prince *Cerclar* of *Tilly*. Major-Generals *Coborne* and *Suerin*. Brigadier *Dedem*, &c.

		Battalions
<i>Bavarian Foot</i>		4
<i>Brandenbourg Foot</i>		8
Dutch	<i>Nassau Friesland</i>	2
	<i>Coborne</i>	1
	<i>Dedem</i>	1
	<i>Obergen</i>	1
	<i>Srockhausen</i>	1
	<i>Altholstein</i>	1
	<i>Heckeren</i>	1
	<i>Knoring</i>	1
<i>Margrave Lodowick</i>		1
<i>Suerin</i>		3
		Battalions 25

In the Line of Circumvallation, between the two *Meuses*, (i.e.) on the *Condroz*-side before the *Fauxbourg de Jambe*, *Velt-Marchal Fleming*. Lieutenant General *Heyden*: Major-Generals, *Arnheim* and *La Cave*. Count de *Berlo*, Major-General of the *Liege* Horse.

	Battalions
<i>Brandenbourg</i>	10
<i>Brandenbourg & Liege</i>	60
<i>Cavalry, 60 Squadr.</i>	60

Battal. in all in this Siege 80
Squadrons 120

A Particular List of the *Brandenbourg* Foot concerned in the Siege of *Namur*.

	Battalions.		Battalions.
<i>Guards</i>	3	<i>D'orsling</i>	1
<i>Lottum</i>	1	<i>Barfus</i>	1
<i>Slabendorf</i>	1	<i>Dohnhoff</i>	1
<i>Prince Philip</i>	1	<i>Heyden</i>	1
<i>Anhalt</i>	1	<i>Dona</i>	1
<i>Huet</i>	1	<i>Brand</i>	1
<i>Electoral Prince</i>	1	<i>Horne</i>	1
<i>Prince Christian Lodowick</i>	1	<i>Young Heyden</i>	1
Battalions — 18			

A List

A List of the Forces come from the Rhine, Commanded by the Landgrave of Hesse, and under His Highness by the Count de la Lippe.

Cavalry, Major-General Spiegel.

		Squadrons
Hanover	Noyelles	3
Hesse	{ Regiments of Life-Guards	3
	{ Lippe	3
	{ Spiegel	4

Dragoons.

Zell	Bottmer	2
Hanover	Armenberg	1
Hesse	{ The Prince	3
	{ Terran	3

Squadrons 22

Infantry, Major-General Goerts.

		Battallions
Hanover	{ Hanover Guards	1
	{ Vets-Marechal Padewiss	1
Zell	Holstein, alias Bulaw	1
Hesse	{ Guards	1
	{ Prince William	1
	{ Goerts	1
	{ Sames	1
	{ Union Regiment	1
	{ Circle of the Upper Rhine	1
	{ Hesse Darmstadt	1

Battallions 10

List of the Winter-Quarters for the Year, 1695.

GHENDT, The Three Battallions of *English Guards*, *Chur-*
chil, *Fuziliers*, *Collingwood* *Frederick Hamilton*,
Nassau, *Packmoer*, Six Battallions of *Danes*, *Train of Artillery*.

BRUGES, *Scots Guards*, *Royal*, *Fairfax*, *Columbine*, *Bridges*,
Graham (the Colonel depriv'd by the Court Marshal, the King
has given this Regiment to Colonel *Walter Collier*, Brother to
Sir *David Collier* and Capt. Commandant of one of the *Dutch Bat-*
tallions of Guards;) *Offerrel* (The King has given this Regiment
to Colonel *Robert Mackay*, Colonel of a Regiment in *Scotland*,
which His Majesty has bestow'd upon Colonel *Macgill*, that
Commanded the first Battallion of *Scots Guards* in the Siege of
Namur) *Ingoldsby*, *Saunderson*, and *Buchan*.

MALINES, *Selwyn*, *Trelawny*, *Scymour*, and *Brewer*.

NAMUR, *Collier*, *Ferguson*, *Marson*, one of *Danes*, *Hulsen*.

DENDERMOND, *Stanley*, *Erle*.

OSTEND, *Lander*, *Mackay*, *Tisfey*.

NEWPORT, Colonel *George Hamilton*.

DAMME, *Lesley*, (The Colonel depriv'd by the Court
Marshall, His Majesty has given the Regiment to Colonel *How*,
Captain in the first Regiment of *Guards*;) *Lorne*

ANDENARDE, *Wolfembutel*, *Hering*.

LIER, *Hanover Guards*, *St. Paul*.

In the Villages between the Canal of *Brussels* and *Malines*,
Dutch-Guards.

In the Camerlings Ambacht, *Granville*, *Strathnaver*, *Belcas-*
sel, *Cinquilles*.

Along the Canal of *Bruges*, *Tidcomb*, *Maitland*, *La Melomiere*
and one of *Danes*.

BREDA, *Auer*. The Colonel has likewise been broke by the
Court-Marshal, but I have not yet heard who has the Regiment.

All the *English Cavalry* and *Danish* is at *Ghendt*.

The *English Life-Guards* at *Breda*.

Dutch Life-Guards, and my Lord *Portland's Regiment* of
Horse at the *Hague*.

Hoyse-Granadiers at *Boisseduc*.

Dutch

Dutch Horse upon English Pay, at Bruges, except Tennagelat St. Gertruydenberg and Montpouillon in some Villages near Malines.

The Dragoons are quarter'd in the Villages between *Ghendt* and *Sas Van Ghendt*, except the Dragoons of *Rosf*, in the Villages between *Bruges* and *Damme*. The Queens Dragoons Commanded by Colonel *Lloyd* upon the Canal of *Shuys*, and those of *Cunningham* upon the Canal of *Ostend*, in the *Pays de Nort*.

This is the Repartition of His Majesties Forces.

F I N I S.

E R R A T A.

Page 8. lln. prim. and has, Read, and as be has. Page 11. lln. 7. *Arfoil*. r. *Arfeel*. In the List of the French Army, instead of *Montmorency*, *Luxembourg*, r. *Montmorency - Luxembourg*. p. 31. l. 13. last March. r. last March. 15. Lieutenant, Colonel r. a Lieutenant-Colonel. p. 39. l. 25. *St. Hamines*, r. *St. Hermines*. pag. 51. l. 14. *Wirk*, r. *Winck*. p. 62. l. 9. of the Tower, r. of the Town. p. 64. l. 34. *Amstin*, r. *Austin*. p. 79. l. 18. sent for their Prison, r. sent, for their Prison, p. 85. l. 4. possible, r. possibly. p. 86. l. antepen. disputed, r. disputed. p. 87. l. Antepen. to be be killed, dele be. p. 102, &c. After we had possession of this Gate, we began to draw off our Batteries, and the Day following in the Morning the Garrison in the Redoubts of *St. Fiacre*, *St. Anthony*, and *Piednoir*; The Two first upon, &c. read thus: After we had possession of the Gate we began to draw off our Batteries; And the day following, the Garrison of the Redoubts of *St. Fiacre*, *St. Anthony*, and *Piednoir* march'd out to join that of *Namur* to Retire together into the Castle; the two first upon the *Wall*, &c. pag. 118. l. 38. so far the Bombarding, r. so far that the Bombarding. p. 128. l. 31. fack'd, r. flank'd. l. 35. *Bale*, r. *Bule*. p. 136. l. 36. *Marquet*, r. the *Margrave*. p. 143. l. 33. began to wait, r. began to want. p. 146. l. 16. at the same a time Colonel, r. at the same time, a Colonel. p. 167. l. 13. nearest, r. nearer. Onitted, p. 82. l. 1. Commanders, r. Camarades. l. 6. any that, r. any thing that.

